



Daily Report

China

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Daily Report

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FBIS-CHI-91-095

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16 May 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly Press Briefing

Addresses MFN Issue

CM1605155291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0820 GMT 16 May 91

[“Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Urges U.S. To Handle MFN Issue for Sake of Long-Term Interests”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today urged the United States to handle the issue of China's most favored nation status prudently for the sake of long-term interests.

The spokesman was speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, when he was asked to comment on press reports that U.S. President George Bush said Wednesday he wanted to extend China's most-favored-nation status for another year.

“We have taken note of the relevant reports,” he said. “We hope the U.S. side will proceed from the long-term interests of the two peoples, and settle the issue in a prudent and proper manner.”

As for future Sino-U.S. relations, he said, so long as China and the United States abide by the principles as stipulated in the three communiques between the two countries, bilateral ties can be restored and developed.

China has been doing this and will continue to do so, he said, adding that he hopes the United States will do the same.

Refutes Prison Labor Charges

OW1605090191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0852 GMT 16 May 91

[“Chinese Spokesman Refutes Allegation on China's Labor Service Export”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today refuted as “sheer rumour-mongering” an allegation of a former U.S. official that China “exploited prisoners in labour service by sending them to Africa.”

At a weekly press conference here this afternoon, the spokesman was asked to comment on the allegation by former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State of the U.S. Administration, Roberta Cohen, in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently that China had not only used reform-through-labour prisoners to produce export goods, but also exploited them in labour service by sending them to Africa.

“That is sheer rumour-mongering,” the spokesman said. “The personnel sent abroad by China's relevant corporations to implement labour contracts are all of a higher ethical and technical standard as a result of strict selection.

with a view to maintaining our credibility in conducting technical and labour cooperation with foreign countries.”

“This rumour, concocted by Roberta Cohen with ulterior motives, is an insult not only to the Chinese labourers but also to the African states and peoples who have economic cooperation with us,” the spokesman stated.

“We are indignant at this,” he said.

Access to Tibet Restricted

HK1605102891 Hong Kong AFP in English
1008 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (AFP)—Foreign journalists in China will not be allowed to attend ceremonies commemorating the 40th anniversary of the “peaceful liberation” of Tibet because of an accommodation shortage, an official said Thursday.

Foreign ministry spokesman Duan Jin told a weekly press briefing it was “difficult” to organise visits for correspondents because “the Tibetan people are actively preparing for the grand celebration of the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation” on May 23 and are “busy with the preparation work.”

“The receiving capacity is limited,” Mr. Duan added.

Most of the 150 foreign journalists living in Beijing have had no response from the authorities to repeated requests in recent months to visit Tibet, which is under strict security measures.

Foreign correspondents here must submit written requests for permission to visit the area to the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

The authorities want to avoid riots during the celebration of China's 1951 takeover of Tibet, such as those in March 1989 that left tens dead and hundreds injured.

Mr. Duan refused to comment on Wednesday's report by the official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY that “more than 120 Chinese and foreign journalists” had visited Tibet since the beginning of the year.

“Over these two years, China has been given unjustified treatment by some Western media,” he said.

S. Korean Oil Drilling Raised

OW1605085691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0844 GMT 16 May 91

[“China Concerned About South Korea's Offshore Oil-Drilling Southwest of Kunsan: Spokesman”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today China is concerned about the issue that a South Korean company is conducting offshore oil-drilling to the southwest of Kunsan.

At a press conference held here today by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, some correspondents asked the Chinese side to comment on the issue that some South Korean newspapers have reported that the oil development company of South Korea was conducting offshore oil-drilling 310 kilometers southwest of Kunsan.

The spokesman said China has taken note of these reports and is concerned about it, adding that China's principled position on this matter was clearly spelt out in a statement issued by a Foreign Ministry spokesman on March 15, 1973.

Delegation to Latin America

*OW1605083891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0827 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—A delegation of China's National People's Congress (NPC) headed by its Standing Committee Vice-Chairwoman Chen Muhua will leave here on May 18 for a goodwill visit to Cuba and Venezuela.

The delegation will pay the visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of People's Power of Cuba and the National Congress of Venezuela, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced at a press conference here this afternoon.

UAE Visitor Announced

*OW1605081391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0805 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—Dr. Sultan Bin Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the Supreme Council of the Union of the United Arab Emirates, will pay an official good-will visit to China starting from May 20 at the invitation of the Chinese Government, a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced at a press conference here today.

Mexican Official To Visit

*OW1605083091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0817 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—Fernando Solana Morales, secretary of foreign affairs of the United States of Mexico, will pay an official visit to China from May 23 to 25 at the invitation of State Councilor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced at a press conference here today.

Maltese Minister To Come

*OW1605082591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0813 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—Guido de Marco, president of the 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly and deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs and justice of Malta, will pay an official visit

to China from May 24 to 28 at the invitation of Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

This was announced by a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a press conference here today.

Papua New Guinea Visitor

*OW1605080991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0748 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—Serei Eri, governor of the independent state of Papua New Guinea, will pay a state visit to China from May 28 to June 5 at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun, a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced at a press conference here today.

Baker in Israel, Holds Talks With Shamir

*OW1605032591 Beijing XINHUA in English
2019 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Cairo, May 15 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker met today with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for three rounds of talks on terms of starting a peace conference to find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Reports from Jerusalem said no sign emerged that Baker had succeeded in removing the main obstacles to the peace conference after he and Shamir tried to work on a document spelling out points of agreement and disagreement.

But asked if he has made any progress, Baker replied: "I think so."

Baker, who is nearing the end of his fourth Middle East tour in two months, wanted Shamir to accept a role for the United Nations in the peace talks.

The U.S. official also wanted Shamir to agree to reconvene the conference if Arab-Israeli negotiations faltered.

Baker reported by telephone to U.S. President George Bush and said he would meet with Shamir again Thursday. "We are still working," he said.

A joint statement is being worked out by Israeli officials and Baker's top aides and Israel Radio, without explanation, reported that U.S. and Israeli officials are putting "understandings" pertaining to the proposed peace conference in writing. Israeli Foreign Minister David Levi, who just returned from talks in Brussels and joined the afternoon session, said Israel is willing to have a European participation in the proposed Middle East peace conference.

Another Israeli official said without elaboration, "Something is cooking."

But the U.N. issue and the representation of Palestinians in the peace talks still remain one of the main obstacles.

The Israelis have ruled out any role for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the internationally recognized sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian

people, and said they would only talk to Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Baker on Tuesday met with three Palestinians: Faisal Husseini of the Arab East Jerusalem, Hanan Ashrawi of Ramallah, and Zakaria al-Agha of Gaza.

All three support the mainstream Fatah faction of the PLO. They issued a statement after Tuesday's meeting with Baker saying that the Palestinian leadership is determined to push forward the peace process.

Earlier in Amman on Tuesday, King Husayn of Jordan said after talks with Baker that he supports the inclusion of Palestinians in a Jordanian delegation to a peace conference.

However, he said the decision was one for the Palestinians to make.

Baker also visited Syria and Egypt where he met, besides officials of the two countries, with Aleksandr Bessmertnykh: foreign minister of the Soviet Union, who may co-sponsor the proposed peace conference with him.

Antidrug Official Meets UN, Burmese Visitors

OW1605032291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1522 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Kunming, May 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councilor Wang Fang, who is also head of the State Anti-Narcotics Committee, met here today with Giorgio Giacomelli, executive director of the U.N. International Drug Control Program, and Myanmar Vice-foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw, who is also head of an anti-narcotics delegation on a visit here.

Wang said that as head of China's State Anti-narcotics Committee he had come to Yunnan to inspect the province's anti-narcotics work. Anti-narcotics work is an important concern of the Chinese Government and nation, he said adding that the Chinese Government is determined to do a good job in its fight against drugs.

The representatives from the U.N. and Myanmar arrived here from Beijing today to conduct an on-the-spot study of the anti-narcotics work in the border areas of the province.

Li Peng Greets World Meteorological Body

OW1505222891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1126 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Geneva, May 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng sent a message of greetings today to the 11th congress of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and expressed warm congratulations to the newly elected leadership of the organization.

The World Meteorological Congress, now in session in Geneva, re-elected on Tuesday Zou Jingmeng, administrator of the State Meteorological Administration of China, president of the World Meteorological Organization.

J.W. Zillman of Australia, S. Alaimo of Argentina and A. Lebeau of France were elected WMO vice-presidents. The congress also re-appointed professor G.O.P. Obasi of Nigeria secretary-general of the organization.

Expressing warm congratulations to the congress and all the newly elected and appointed officials of the organization, Li said that the World Meteorological Organization has made positive contributions to the promotion of international cooperation in meteorology and hydrology, and particularly to the development of meteorological and hydrological services in many developing countries.

United States & Canada

Bush's Support for MFN Extension Reported

OW1505215091 Beijing XINHUA in English
2138 GMT 15 May 91

[“Bush: China's MFN Should Be Extended (by Wei Guoqiang)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, May 15 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush said today that China's most-favored-nation status (MFN) should be continued because of its importance as a country.

“I want to see MFN for China continue, and I made a strong pitch for it,” Bush told reporters upon his return to the White House following Senate policy lunch on the Capitol Hill.

But, Bush also made it very clear that his intention is not related to his political opinion on China's social system.

“We don't like about their system ... So I look at the big picture ... I look at the importance of China as a country,” Bush said.

“We do not want to isolate China,” he said.

China and the United States have granted MFN to each other since 1980. Under the U.S. law, the President has to make a decision on the extension of China's MFN by June 3 every year, and then the congress has to vote on the President's decision within 60 days from July 3, when the annual term of MFN expires.

Since last year, however, there are some in this country, particularly lawmakers, who want to revoke China's MFN or want to continue the status conditionally.

Currently, many American businessmen and people with insight are lobbying the administration and the Congress not to revoke China's MFN nor to attach any conditions to the extension, for either step will certainly jeopardize the Sino-U.S. relations as a whole and hurt American consumers as well as the economy in Hong Kong.

Trade Mission Seeks To Expand U.S. Imports

*OW1605000591 Beijing Radio Beijing in English
to Western North America 0400 GMT 15 May 91*

[From the "Current Affairs" program]

[Text] The Chinese Government will send a large import mission to the United States on 18 May. Chinese foreign trade officials said this is part of the country's effort to increase China's imports from the United States and expand existing China-U.S. trade relations. Radio Beijing's (Xie Jixuan) has more.

[Begin recording] [(Xie Jixuan)] This is the second import mission sent to the United States by the Chinese Government since last October. In a press conference held Tuesday in Beijing, head of the mission Gan Ziyu told the reporter that the goal of the group is to reverse the declining trade volume between the two countries. Gan Ziyu is also the vice minister of the State Planning Commission. His statement was translated through an interpreter.

[Unidentified interpreter] The main purpose of sending this mission to the United States is to expand Chinese imports from the United States and to promote the growth of economic and trade relations between our two countries.

[(Xie Jixuan)] Gan Ziyu said his mission has ten sub-groups that will explore different areas including electronics, petrochemicals, aircraft, and grain. The group will visit several cities. High on the list are Washington, D.C., New York, San Francisco, and Seattle. They plan to make broad contact with American Government departments and industrial and business communities. The import mission's purchasing list totals about 1 billion U.S. dollars. However, Gan Ziyu said that figure could go higher if new business opportunities turn up during the mission's two-week stay in the United States. One reporter asked whether the import mission was just a public relations move by China during the current dispute between the two countries about the trade deficit. Another official on the mission (Sun Zhenyu) responded by calling the idea farfetched.

[(Sun Zhenyu)] This import mission is not doing public relations work as claimed by somebody. We are doing the actual thing. We are going to try to sign contracts and to buy as much as possible, and also try to establish contacts for our future.

[(Xie Jixuan)] (Sun Zhenyu) said that he does not expect the mission to have an immediate impact on the U.S. Congress' vote on the most-favored-nation [MFN] treatment of China, but he certainly hopes to see positive results from the effort.

[(Sun Zhenyu)] We think it is a matter for the two countries and two governments to try to make efforts to improve the general atmosphere and the environment for the development of trade, and this is certainly our strong wish, and that is why we are sending this big delegation to the United States to demonstrate our strong determination and our strong wish. We highly value trade relations with the United

States. We hope that they will continue to expand rather than be damaged by certain [words indistinct].

[(Xie Jixuan)] However, this official expressed concern that the MFN issue has been politicized, which has further complicated the matter. He said this means that a successful settlement of the current trade deficit dispute does not depend on China alone. He called on the United States Government to enter into serious discussion on issues such as reexport through Hong Kong in order to maintain and develop the Sino-U.S. trade relations. For Radio Beijing, I am (Xie Jixuan). [end recording]

New U.S. Ambassador to China Nominated

*HK1505142891 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 1138 GMT 15 May 91*

[Report: "Bush Will Nominate Roy To Be Ambassador to China"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 14 May (XINHUA)—U.S. President Bush today announced that he would nominate Rui Xiaojian [5360 2400 0313] (Stapleton Roy) to replace Li Jieming [2621 3381 2494] (James Lilley) as U.S. ambassador to China.

Rui Xiaojian, 55, is currently a special assistant [title as received] to U.S. Secretary of State Baker. Between 1978 and 1981, he was deputy director of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, charge d'affaires and minister-rank counselor the U.S. Embassy in China.

Rui Xiaojian, who was born in Nanjing, can speak Chinese.

U.S. Investment Increases in Shanghai

*OW1505112091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0939 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Shanghai, May 15 (XINHUA)—The Johnson and Johnson [as received], a company based in the United States, has recently decided to increase its investment by 13 million U.S. dollars to set up its second enterprise in the Minhang Economic Development Zone in east China's Shanghai Municipality.

The new enterprise will produce commodities for baby use. Earlier, the Johnson and Johnson set up a joint venture, the Shanghai-Johnson and Johnson Ltd., in the zone with the Shanghai Factory of Medical Materials. With a total investment of seven million U.S. dollars, the joint venture manufactures Band-Aid brand bandages.

In the less than one year period since the joint venture went into production, its bandages have become very popular throughout China, occupying over 40 percent of the bandage market in the whole country, and even 90 percent in Shanghai, China's largest city.

At the end of March this year, the joint venture had produced 120 million pieces of Band-Aids, thus becoming the U.S. company's second most efficient overseas branch.

Dr. Bennett, general manager of the joint venture, said that the joint venture's high efficiency and the good environment for investment of the development zone led the Johnson and Johnson to set up its second branch company in the zone.

Meanwhile, 13 other foreign partners of the 50 Sino-foreign joint ventures that have already gone into operation in the zone have also decided to increase their investment. They include Xerox, Grace, Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola from the United States as well as Shinmei and Mitsubishi from Japan.

Statistics show that all of the 71 enterprises in the zone are Sino-foreign joint ventures. The total investment in these enterprises reached 411 million U.S. dollars last year, 200 million of which consists of foreign funds.

In 1990, the total output value of the 50 enterprises that had been put into operation amounted to 1.07 billion yuan, with their export volume reaching 80.14 million U.S. dollars.

Ye Xuyan, general manager of the Shanghai Minhang United Development Co. Ltd., said that the favorable policies drawn up by the Shanghai municipal government for the development zone, Shanghai's good industrial foundation and high-quality technical personnel as well as the complete infrastructural facilities and quality services in the zone have helped attract foreign investors.

Administration Seeks Continued Negotiating Clout

OW1605052691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0107 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Washington, May 15 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush today made a strong appeal for the extension for another two years of the fast-track negotiating authority, saying it is "important" to world trade and to the U.S. economy.

Congress is expected to vote by the end of this month on extending President Bush's trade-negotiating authority. That so-called fast-track authority allows the Administration to negotiate trade agreements subject only to a straight yes-or-no vote by both houses of Congress, avoiding amendments. President Bush is seeking Congressional support for the extension of that authority to sign a free trade agreement between the United States and Mexico.

Bush told reporters today: "I feel that the Republican side, and many of the Democrats, are going to be very supportive in the Senate on fast track."

The free trade agreement with Mexico will not cost United States jobs, but will create jobs, he argued.

Many labor and environmental groups in the United States have voiced substantial opposition to such a free trade agreement. They fear that it would encourage American businesses to switch production to Mexico in pursuit of its cheap labor and lax pollution laws.

Bush vowed that his Administration will not bring back to the Congress a deal (the free trade agreement with Mexico) that lawmakers can not enthusiastically support.

"There's no purpose in that. We know the parameters within which we have to operate," he said.

Bush's 'Hyperthyroid Condition' Assessed

OW1605053491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0115 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Washington, May 15 (XINHUA)—President Bush, suffering from the hyperthyroid condition, has been feeling tired and losing weight recently, his press secretary said today.

"He's been tired," Marlin Fitzwater said. "The thyroid condition takes the energy out of him. He's been taking it easy. He relaxes and goes to his study in the afternoon where he sits in an easy chair for an hour or two."

The President has lost up to six pounds over recent weeks, but "it's not continuing in any alarming sense," said the presidential spokesman.

The 66-year-old President, loving jogging and other physical exercises, has been putting time into his schedule to rest between meetings, although he does not take naps. Fitzwater said. Resting in an easy chair in the study off the Oval Office, Bush would spend the time reading.

Bush is being treated for Graves' disease, the same ailment that afflicted his wife, Barbara, and Fitzwater said it will take a week or two for the President to adjust to the medication—digoxin, procainamide, which doctors ordered to slow down his heart beat, and coumadin, a blood thinner.

Graves' disease was diagnosed as the root of Bush's rapid, irregular heartbeat, or atrial fibrillation, which he suffered early this month while jogging at Camp David, prompting a weekend stay in the hospital.

"The doctors expect him to be tired during the day for a period of a week, two or three weeks," said Fitzwater. Doctors said it would take a month or two before the radioactive treatment to destroy the thyroid was completely effective and replacement of hormones were regulated.

Correction to Spokesman on U.S. Trade, Property

OW1005141691

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Spokesman on U.S. Trade, Property Rights," published in the 10 May China DAILY REPORT, pages 10-14:

Page 11, column one, second full paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...percent of the \$15.2 billion imports from China...(correcting figure)

Page 12, column one, first partial paragraph, second full sentence, make read: ...caused a reduction of 56.5 percent in the volume...(correcting figure)

Page 14, column one, first full paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...from the prisoners' productive labor (rewording).

Soviet Union

Reportage on Jiang Zemin's Visit to Moscow

Meets With Gorbachev

*OW1505154091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1521 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese leader Jiang Zemin and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev opened their first round of talks this afternoon in the Kremlin on a wide range of issues of common interest.

At 16:06 local time, the two leaders walked towards each other in the magnificent Hall in the Kremlin. They shook hands warmly and exchanged greetings in Russian before they posed for photo-taking.

"In my own name and on behalf of the Soviet people of all nationalities and the Soviet Communist Party, I welcome you, the representative of our friendly neighbor—China," Gorbachev told Jiang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

"Now we can start our talks. I believe we have much to talk about," the Soviet leader said.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Soviet counterpart Aleksandr Bessmertnykh attended the talks.

Jiang arrived here this morning to start a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union, the first of its kind by a top Chinese party leader since the late chairman Mao Zedong visited Moscow in 1957.

More on Talks

*OW1505182491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1724 GMT 15 May 91*

[By Reporter Sheng Shiliang (4141 0013 5328)]

[Text] Moscow, 15 May (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the USSR and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held one-on-one talks this afternoon at the Magnificent Hall in the Kremlin. The talks lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes. Jiang Zemin and Gorbachev spoke highly of the great significance of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. They reiterated that they will fulfill the agreement reached at the Beijing meeting and the principles spelled out in the May 1989 Sino-Soviet Joint Communique.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that, through joint efforts, the friendly cooperative relations between the two countries in the fields of politics, economy and trade, science and technology, culture, military, and others areas are developing continuously and steadily.

The two sides cherish the progress that has already been made and will further develop good-neighborly and friendly relations of mutual assistance and cooperation under the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The two sides reviewed the smooth development of cooperation and exchanges in various fields following the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations and emphasized the importance of Sino-Soviet good-neighborly and friendly relations. A normal relationship between the two big neighbors of China and the Soviet Union built on the basis of mutual respect and absolute equality is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two nations, is conducive to the peace and stability of Asia and the world, and does not harm the interests of any third country.

Jiang Zemin and Gorbachev briefed each other on the domestic situation of their respective countries.

Jiang Zemin said: The present general situation in China is good. In China there is political and social stability, and the economy is developing. We have drawn up a program for national economic and social development for the next 10 years as well as the outline of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. This program and the outline include development and reform. Many years of practice have enabled us to understand that political stability is extremely important to China, a huge country with a large population. Without stability, it will be very difficult to carry out reform, not to mention development.

Gorbachev briefed Jiang Zemin on the domestic situation in the Soviet Union and also expressed his appreciation of the achievements China has made in reform.

After listening to President Gorbachev's briefing on the Soviet Union's domestic situation, Jiang Zemin expressed the conviction that the Soviet people, who are industrious, wise, and have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will certainly be able to overcome difficulties and win victory through their own efforts and hard work.

Both sides exchanged views on international issues of common concern. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly [chengzhi youhao] atmosphere. Present at the talks were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh.

Session Concludes

*OW1505210991 Beijing XINHUA in English
2048 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ended their two-hour-long discussion on Sino-Soviet relations and international issues today.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman described the talks as proceeding in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Speaking highly of the importance of the normalization of the Sino-Soviet bilateral relations, the two leaders reaffirmed their resolve to continue implementing the

agreements reached and the principles of the joint communique signed two years ago when Gorbachev visited China, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Both leaders believed that the development of Sino-Soviet relationship is not only beneficial to the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also in the interests of world peace and stability.

They further stressed that the normal relations between China and the Soviet Union based on mutual respect and complete equality will not harm the interests of a third party, the spokesman said.

Jiang told Gorbachev that China now enjoys political and social stability and economic development at home.

China will continue to push forward social and economic development as well as reform in the coming five to ten years, Jiang added.

Without a political stability in China, there will hardly be reform or development, Jiang stressed.

Gorbachev praised China for its successes and briefed Jiang on the internal situation in the Soviet Union.

Jiang expressed the conviction that the hard-working Soviet people, with a glorious revolutionary tradition, will surely overcome difficulties and win final victory.

Jiang, Gorbachev Attend Banquet

OW1505173691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1722 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev held a grand banquet in the Kremlin this evening in honor of visiting Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin.

Jiang arrived here this morning for a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union, a return visit to Gorbachev's visit to China at this time two years ago.

Attending the banquet on the Soviet side were Soviet Vice President Gennadiy Yanayev, president of the Supreme Soviet Anatoly Lukyanov, Premier Valentin Pavlov, Deputy General Secretary Vladimir Ivashko and other senior officials.

Senior Chinese officials accompanying Jiang's visit were also present on the occasion.

Banquet Speeches Made

OW1505191591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1720 GMT 15 May 91

[By reporter Shen Faliang (3988 3127 5328)]

[Text] Moscow, 15 May (XINHUA)—Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet president and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held a grand banquet in the Kremlin at 1900 this evening in honor of visiting Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and his party.

Both Gorbachev and Jiang Zemin delivered speeches at the banquet, expressing satisfaction with the important progress made in the development of Sino-Soviet relations.

Attending the banquet on the Soviet side were Soviet Vice President Yanayev, President of the Supreme Soviet Lukyanov, Premier Pavlov, Deputy General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivashko, Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh, State Security Commission Chairman Kryuchkov, Minister of Internal Affairs Pugo, and Defense Minister Yazov.

Chinese officials accompanying General Secretary Jiang Zemin on his visit and Chinese Ambassador to the USSR Yu Hongliang were also present on the occasion.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Jiang Lauds Socialism, Reform

1505200491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1858 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin stressed here tonight that only socialism can save and develop China.

Jiang Zemin made this remark at a banquet hosted by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin.

The Chinese party leader said that "in the course of socialist construction, economic construction must be taken as a central task."

Describing reform now underway in China as "a process of self-perfection and development of the socialist system," Jiang said, "it is aimed at bringing into full play the superiority of the socialist system, promoting the development of productivity and the all-round social progress and at constantly raising the living standard of the people."

Jiang arrived here this morning for a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Jiang noted that the socialist modernization drive in China is a protracted and arduous task and "we should do a good job in reform while adhering to the correct political orientation and safeguarding stability and unity."

The Chinese leader said that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the people of all nationalities in China "have achieved the first-step strategic objective by increasing economic strength, improving people's life and consolidating the political situation of stability and unity."

The outlines of the 10-Year Program and of the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, approved at the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress not long ago, have defined the second-step plan of the strategic goal of quadrupling the 1980 gross national product by the end of this century, Jiang said.

Jiang Zemin said, "We will continue to march along the socialist road, push forward the reform and opening to the outside world, strive for a sustained, stable and coordinated development of national economy, improve socialist democracy and legal system and do a good job in making cultural and ideological progress."

The Chinese people will remain firm in their determination to build socialism with Chinese characteristics despite all kinds of difficulties and problems that may crop up on the road ahead, Jiang added.

Applauds Ties

*OW1505195191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1910 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese party leader Jiang Zemin said here tonight that China and the Soviet Union have witnessed a steady progress in bilateral relations in all fields over the past two years.

Speaking at a banquet given by his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said that contacts and links between the two parties have also been expanded in the past two years.

Jiang arrived here this morning on a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union, a return visit to Gorbachev's visit to China at this time two years ago.

Jiang indicated that Gorbachev's trip to China in May 1989 and his historical summit meeting with senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping marked the overall normalization of relations between the two nations.

China and the Soviet Union are neighbors linked by mountains and rivers, Jiang said, adding that "our two peoples have over a long time forged profound friendship through mutual understanding and support."

"The Chinese people have never forgot the friendly sentiments of the Soviet people towards them" although the development of the Sino-Soviet ties was not all plain sailing, Jiang said.

"Through our joint efforts, the Sino-Soviet relations have at last embarked on the track of healthy development," the Chinese party leader said.

He noted that there are great potentials and broad prospects for the two countries to deepen their exchanges and cooperation in all fields.

He stressed that "the normal development of Sino-Soviet ties not only conforms to the common desire and fundamental interests of the two peoples, but is also conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific region, and to the improvement of international relations as a whole."

Jiang said he was convinced that the current meeting between leaders of the two nations will surely deepen the understanding, friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Cites 'New World Order'

*OW1505202391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1954 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said here tonight that a just and reasonable new world order should be based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The visiting Chinese leader told a grand banquet given in his honor by his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin that "the new order demands that the affairs of each country should be decided by the people of that country themselves and that no other countries should be allowed to interfere in the other's internal affairs."

Jiang arrived in Moscow Wednesday morning on a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union, a return visit to Gorbachev's Beijing trip to in May 1989.

He said that countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal, and the world affairs should be resolved through consultations by all nations.

Jiang stressed that the new world order should be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

"These principles, which conform to the purposes of the United Nations charter, have stood the test of time and are universally accepted by the international community," the Chinese party leader said.

Reviews International Scene

*OW1505203591 Beijing XINHUA in English
2010 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said here tonight that the international situation has not been improved fundamentally in spite of the fact that it has undergone great changes.

Jiang made the remarks at a banquet given by his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin tonight.

Describing them as "welcome developments," Jiang Zemin said the momentum of military confrontation has somewhat abated, talks on arms control including nuclear disarmament have made headway and certain hot issues have held out the prospect of political solution.

However, Jiang said, "the international situation has not been improved fundamentally."

The Chinese party leader said that hegemonism and power politics still exist and the gap between the rich North and poor South continues to widen.

"Some political, economic and ethnic contradictions, which had long been veiled, are coming to the surface and growing acute, and even leading to a fresh regional conflicts," Jiang added.

He stressed that "China will, as always, follow the independent foreign policy, work for the preservation of world peace, and maintain and advance friendly relations of cooperation with all countries in the world."

The Chinese nation is a peace-loving nation and China's construction and reform require a sustained, stable and peaceful international environment, Jiang said.

"We are willing to join the Soviet Union and other nations of the world in making our contributions to establishing a just and reasonable new international order," he added.

Jiang arrived here this morning for a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev: Relations Are 'Pillars'

OW1505232091 Beijing XINHUA in English
2216 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said here today that the latest development of Sino-Soviet relations is not directed against any third party.

Addressing a dinner in honor of visiting Chinese leader Jiang Zemin, Gorbachev said that the trust and open cooperation between the two neighboring countries are becoming one of the strong pillars of the stability, security and development in Asia and the whole world.

Negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces along the Sino-Soviet border and on strengthening trust in the military field are producing positive impacts on various processes in the world, Gorbachev said.

The common objective of the two sides is to cut the armed forces down to the lowest level compatible with a true relationship of good-neighbourliness, he said.

Remarkable progress has been made in resolving problems relating to the Sino-Soviet border, making it possible to turn the 7,500 kilometer-long border into one of the peaceful and tranquil boundaries.

This is of vital importance to the people of both countries and to the whole region, Gorbachev stressed.

He further said that mutual understandings between China and the Soviet Union are of global significance in eliminating the source of tension in the world, as the two countries, which are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, have special responsibility in maintaining international peace.

The recent events in the Middle East showed cooperation in this respect is instrumental to strengthening the sound role of the United Nations in international affairs.

Praises 'New Chapter' in Ties

OW1505232191 Beijing XINHUA in English
2228 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said here tonight that Jiang Zemin's visit will open up a new chapter in the Soviet-Chinese relations.

Gorbachev made this remarks at a banquet held in the Kremlin in honor of visiting Chinese Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, who arrived here Wednesday morning for a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev said that the new type relationship between the Soviet Union and China has borne beneficial results through joint efforts since he visited China two years ago.

The reality has proved that the principle of cooperation governing the relations of the two countries conforms to the fundamental interests of the two countries and the international community as a whole, the Soviet leader said.

Gorbachev also said his talks with Jiang Zemin today indicated that the Soviet-Chinese ties have made remarkable progress.

The Soviet and Chinese Communist Parties have resumed their relations on a new basis, Gorbachev said, adding that "the current meeting will no doubt consolidate and increase the achievements of cooperation between the Soviet Union and China."

There are new things in the bilateral cooperation, including direct economic links between regions, sectors and enterprises of the two nations and joint research in the scientific and technological sphere, Gorbachev said.

The cooperation, with a solid foundation, has been growing markedly as the two countries can complement each other economically, he noted.

He said that an important respect of contacts with China is to enrich the experience in reforms of the two countries.

It calls for special responsibility to carry out large-scale restructuring in both the Soviet Union and China, which are very big countries of many nationalities, he noted.

While calling for renovating socialism, Gorbachev said he stood for adopting constructive and evolutive methods while keeping the revolutionary essence of the process. Only this can ensure a success in this effort, he added.

Gorbachev expressed thanks to the Chinese side for its support to his country's reform, saying that he understood the Chinese leaders' efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

He believed that to keep social and political stability is one of the important conditions for ensuring success in deepening the reform.

Beijing Radio Report

OW1605020991 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2130 GMT 15 May 91

[From the "News and Press Review" program; by station's Moscow correspondent (Qian Sanchuan)]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the Soviet Union and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a banquet at the Kremlin last evening to warmly welcome Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and his entourage. In the warmhearted speeches they gave at the banquet, both Gorbachev and Jiang Zemin wished Sino-Soviet friendship will continue to develop.

In his speech, Gorbachev welcomed Jiang Zemin to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the second anniversary of the meeting of Soviet and Chinese leaders. He said: The meeting of Soviet and Chinese leaders two years ago has, just like Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, brought an end to the past relations between the two countries and opened a future for them. The efforts made by both sides have now created a new type of relationship between the Soviet Union and China, and this relationship has borne important and useful achievements. The principles of cooperation that we have chosen are in the fundamental interests of our two countries and the international community.

Gorbachev said: The development of Soviet-Chinese relations is not directed at any third country. Trust and open cooperation between our two countries are becoming a strong pillar of stability, security, and development in Asia and in the world as a whole.

Gorbachev expressed the belief that Jiang Zemin's current visit will increase and consolidate the achievements of cooperation between the Soviet Union and China. He maintained that the Soviet and Chinese economies complement each other, and that cooperation between the two countries still has great potential for development in various sectors.

Gorbachev said: Although the situations differ in the Soviet Union and China, the missions confronting us are the same, namely modernizing our societies, economies, and states, and bringing benefits to our peoples. He added: We understand the Chinese leaders' efforts to build a Chinese-style socialist society. We are deeply convinced that maintaining social and political stability is essential for successful reforms.

Commenting on the issue of Soviet-Chinese border, Gorbachev said: Our negotiations on reducing our armed forces along the Soviet-Chinese border areas and

promoting trust in the military sphere will have a positive impact on the world. Gorbachev expressed satisfaction over the progress the two sides have made in settling the border issue.

In the speech he gave at the banquet, Jiang Zemin said: China and the Soviet Union are close neighbors linked by mountains and rivers. Over the long years in the past, our two peoples have come to understand one another and support one another, and they have built a profound friendship between them. Although it has not been smooth sailing all along in the development of Sino-Soviet relations, the Chinese people have never forgotten the Soviet people's friendship toward the Chinese people. Because of the efforts exerted by both sides, Sino-Soviet friendship has eventually returned to the track of sound development.

Jiang Zemin also examined the course New China has traversed since its founding more than 40 years ago. He said: The construction over the past several decades has deeply convinced us that only socialism can save and develop China. During the course of socialist construction, we must focus our attention on economic construction. On the basis of adhering to the correct political course and safeguarding stability and unity, we must proceed earnestly with our reforms. Reforms are the ways with which our socialist system improves and develops itself. The objectives of reforms are to give full scope to the superiority of the socialist system, expedite the development of productive forces and overall social progress, and bring about continuous improvements in the people's living standards. Socialist modernization is a long-term and formidable task. Even though we will continue to encounter all sorts of difficulties and problems, the Chinese people are firmly determined to build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

Jiang Zemin said: The Chinese people highly respect the cause pioneered by Lenin. They pay close attention to the development of the first socialist state. Over the past seven decades and more, the Soviet people have worked creatively, made enormous sacrifices, and contributed tremendously to the socialist cause and world civilization. As sincere friends of the Soviet people, we earnestly wish for the Soviet Union a thriving socialist cause, national unity, social stability, economic prosperity, and happiness among the people.

On the international situation, Jiang Zemin said: People of the world over are now talking about issues of a new international order. Establishing a new international political and economic order is a formidable process. Under this new order, peoples of all countries must decide on their own affairs; no foreign countries should interfere in other countries' internal affairs. All countries big and small, rich and poor, are equal, and world affairs should be settled by all countries through consultations. This new order should be established on the principles governing mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and reciprocity, and peaceful

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coexistence. This is because these principles are in line with the aims of the United Nations charter, they have stood the test of time, and are universally acknowledged by the international community.

Jiang Zemin indicated that China is ready to make concerted efforts with the Soviet Union and other countries in the world to establish a new international order which is just and reasonable.

Jiang Visits Lenin Tomb

*OW1605083291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0823 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Moscow, May 16 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin this morning paid homages to the remains of Vladimir I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union, and laid a wreath at the unknown soldiers' cemetery in Moscow.

Jiang arrived here yesterday for a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Getting off the limousine, the Chinese party leader, accompanied by Valetin Falin, member of the Secretariat of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, walked towards the Lenin Mausoleum in the Red Square in a solemn atmosphere.

The wreath Jiang presented to the mausoleum was laced with satin ribbons which read: "To Great Vladimir I. Lenin—From Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of China's Central Military Commission."

Jiang then entered the mausoleum to pay his respects to Lenin's remains, placed in a crystal coffin for public view in the mausoleum, which is built of polished red and black stones.

Leaving the mausoleum, Jiang went to the unknown soldiers' cemetery to lay a wreath.

After the wreath-laying, a band played the national anthems of the two nations and Jiang Zemin reviewed the guard of honor of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Senior Chinese officials accompanying Jiang's visit were present on the occasion.

At 10:00 this morning, Jiang Zemin is scheduled to start his second round of talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on bilateral relations and world issues of common interest.

Gifts for Moscow Children

*OW1505115291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1049 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—The Chinese ambassador today presented 40 tons of gifts to Moscow children on behalf of the General Secretary of the

Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Jiang Zemin shortly before his arrival in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yu Hongliang handed over the presents to the First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Yury Prokofyev.

Speaking at the ceremony, Prokofyev expressed thanks to the Chinese party leader, saying that the gifts will help Moscow kids cherish friendly affection for the Chinese people.

The gifts included canned food, sweets, tea, toys, shoes, sportswear and towels. They will go to nurseries, orphanages, children's hospitals and also old folk's homes.

Chen Xitong Comments on Visit

*OW1605052091 Beijing Radio Beijing in Russian
1900 GMT 10 May 91*

[Unidentified Beijing Radio correspondent's report]

[Text] Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing city, during an interview to a Soviet Central Television correspondent in China in the morning of 10 May, said: The upcoming visit of Comrade Jiang Zemin to the Soviet Union will certainly play an important stimulating role in development of friendship between our two countries. I sincerely hope for the complete success of this visit.

He noted that in recent years contacts between our countries have become noticeably more frequent, and that relations between the two parties and the two states have not only been restored and normalized but also continue to move ahead.

Mayor Chen Xitong also answered the Soviet correspondent's questions on Beijing's 10-year prospective development plans, on measures to improve the supply of vegetables to Beijing, on reconstruction of old buildings, and on housing reform. Lastly, Chen Xitong asked the Soviet correspondent to convey a friendly greeting to the Moscow Soviet and citizens of Moscow from the Beijing People's Government and the people of Beijing. He wished prosperity to Moscow, and courageous advancement along the path of socialism to its people.

Soviet Media Highlighted

*OW1505123491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1218 GMT 15 May 91*

[“Soviet News Media Speaks Highly of Jiang's Visit”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA)—The Soviet newspaper “PRAVDA” said today that Chinese party leader Jiang Zemin's current visit to the Soviet Union will further promote friendship, cooperation and good-neighbornliness between the two countries.

PRAVDA earlier said that the visit to the Soviet Union by the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party will draw great attention not only from China but also from the world, because the normalization of the relations between the two countries is beneficial to the international situation and to the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples.

It also said that the cooperation between the two countries has developed on the basis of mutual benefit and equality since Gorbachev's historic visit to Beijing two years ago.

Today's PRAVDA also gave a first-page story about Jiang Zemin.

Meanwhile, the "RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA" ("THE WORKERS' TRIBUNE") and the "SELSKAYA ZHIZN" ("COUNTRY LIFE") also carried reports, interviews and articles praising the enormous changes that have taken place in all fields in China in recent years.

The Soviet official TASS News Agency today quoted a Soviet Foreign Ministry official as saying that since the 1989 summit in Beijing, Soviet-Chinese relations have been switched to a "stable and sound foundation," and they are becoming "increasingly strong and varied."

The normal development of the relations between the two countries showed convincingly that the principles laid down in the joint communique of May 1989 ensured the dynamic development of mutual relations. TASS said.

"The current stage in the development of Soviet-Chinese relations may be described as a period when both countries are learning to live in conditions of mutual understanding and expanding scope of mutual activity. In practice, this finds expression in the expansion of cooperation practically in all areas—political, economic, scientific, technological, etc.," TASS said, adding that the active political dialogue conducted at the summit level is "of key importance."

LIAOWANG Extols Visit

HK1505093791 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 19, 13 May 91 p 3

[Article by Li Nan (2621 2809): "Develop Sino-Soviet Good-Neighborly, Friendly Relations"]

[Text] Jiang Zemin, CPC Central Committee general secretary and state Military Commission chairman, is about to visit the Soviet Union. This is a reciprocal visit for the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Soviet President Gorbachev's China visit as well as another summit meeting since the normalization of the relations between the two countries.

Over the past two years, there have been fast, unexpected, and exciting changes in the world situation and changes have happened frequently. Although there is a tendency toward detente in one aspect, there are even more disputes—conflicts, tumults, and turmoils. Of them,

the abrupt changes in East Europe and the flames of the Gulf war some two months ago expressed the international changeable situation in a concentrated way.

However, Sino-Soviet relations developed in the direction of improvement and progress in the last two years. Their economic and trade relations have gradually expanded, cultural exchanges have increased, and the channels of the people's contacts have been clear. This return visit and summit meeting are the result of the improvement of the good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries over the past two years and reflect the common wish of both sides to further develop these relations.

China and the Soviet Union are two large neighboring states linked by common mountains and rivers and their contiguous borderline is over 7,000 km in length. After the outbreak of the October Revolution, the Soviet Union was founded and gave Marxism-Leninism to China so the Chinese revolution course could take on a new look.

After the founding of the PRC, the relations between the two countries ushered in a new stage and the friendship between the peoples was strengthened with each passing day and they kept close contacts. The pity was that after the 1960's, the relations between the two countries were shrouded with dark clouds for a period of time and the differences in their ideologies and concepts extended to the state relations and people's contacts. Judging the past with the present view, it is not hard to see that this is absolutely not the blessing of the peoples of the two countries and unfavorable to peace and development in the Asian region and even to the whole world.

It is fortunate that since the 1980's, the relations between the two countries have headed for normality. Good-neighborliness and friendship between the two neighboring countries have improved with each passing day. Concord leads to good luck and friendship brings about peace. Many facts in the last two years after China and the Soviet Union announced normalization prove this.

Looking back on the tortuous course of Sino-Soviet relations for many years, both sides have come to know that in the future, new relations should be established in the principle of peaceful coexistence and the relations between the two countries should be healthily developed in a friendly, good-neighborly, and cooperative atmosphere to ensure mutual benefit and to bring benefit to the peoples of the two countries.

Over the two years after normalization, the scope of exchanges and cooperation between the two countries have been widened, contents have increased, forms and ways have improved and become flexible and easy, and effective results have been achieved.

It must be said the two countries have potential for extensive cooperation. In bilateral relations, they can counterbalance each other's deficiencies and help supply each other's needs in many aspects and the possibility of

exploration and utilization is very great. As the two countries are vast in territory and abound in resources, they can further push forward their economic and trade cooperation, cultural, scientific, and technological exchanges, and relations in the other aspects on the foundation of normalization in the last two years. There is no harm in exploring and attempting the projects that are favorable to each other's development and prosperity.

Internationally, China and the Soviet Union are large countries and permanent member states of the UN Security Council and have unshirkable responsibilities for safeguarding peace and promoting development. The summit meeting can strengthen each other's views on and understanding of international affairs. On the basis of their own judgment and consideration, the two countries can exert efforts to maintain the stability of the world situation and to settle regional conflicts.

There are always two aspects of things in the world. The two countries roughly have an aspect of consistency and an aspect of difference. They often have identical or different views on many issues. China and the Soviet Union had differences and contradictions in the past and will also have different views in the future. Nevertheless, so long as both sides adhere to the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the principle of equality, mutual benefit, and mutual respect, set store by good-neighborness, and hold consultations and talks, they can continue to develop their relations healthily.

In the two years since normalization, the two countries have improved and developed their relations; but as the time is, after all, short, they have been unable to completely straighten out and totally solve all bilateral problems, particularly historical problems. However, as long as they adhere to the spirit of friendliness and conciliation, they will reach a consensus and find out a proper method. The summit meeting of the two countries will naturally play a part in promoting this.

Although today's world is not peaceful and tranquil, many countries, including powers, are doing their best to improve relations with all categories of countries, particularly their peripheral neighboring countries; seek friendship, and avoid hostility. Soviet-U.S. relations and Soviet-Japanese relations are gradually heading for relaxation, a favorable turn, detente, and improvement. The common people express approval of and welcome to such a tendency.

No need for reticence, the Soviet Union is now encountering many difficulties and is even facing a dangerous situation in some aspects. The Chinese people earnestly hope that the people of Soviet Union, their neighboring state, will tide over this difficult period at an early date. China has expressed such a wish on many occasions.

China consistently pursues a peaceful diplomatic policy and is willing to establish good relations with all countries in the world on the foundation of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The development of good-neighborness and friendship with peripheral countries is one of the key points

and China has achieved gratifying results these years. It is now one of the periods since the founding of New China in which China gets on very well with its peripheral countries. The improvement and development of Sino-Soviet relations is strong proof.

May is a bright spring season in Moscow with delightful scenery. We wish for them success during this visit and summit meeting, and further enhancement of good-neighborness and friendship.

'Talk' on Relations

HK1605053791 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
16 May 91 p 2

[“Political Talk” column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): “China, Soviet Union Establish New Relations of Good-Neighborliness, Cooperation”]

[Text]

Jiang Zemin's Statement in the Soviet Capital

Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, and his entourage arrived in Moscow yesterday and were accorded a grand welcome by Soviet officials. Defense Minister Qin Jiwei and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen are among those accompanying Jiang Zemin to Moscow. Both Jiang Zemin and Qian Qichen studied in the Soviet Union in the 1950's when the two countries were in their “honeymoon” period. Now they are paying a visit to the Soviet Union in the capacity of a new generation of Chinese leaders, and are holding talks with Gorbachev, the Soviet leader of a new generation, on bilateral good-neighborly relations and cooperation as well as exchanging reform experience in the two countries. This fact itself reflects the profound changes in Sino-Soviet relations over the past 40 years.

Jiang Zemin issued a statement at the Moscow airport, explicitly stressing that the purpose of his visit is to further the process of normal development of state-to-state and party-to-party relations between China and the Soviet Union. He said that leaders of the two countries will exchange opinions on bilateral relations, the current world situation, and major international affairs of common interest in order to increase mutual understanding and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. This shows that the contents of the talks are realistic, important, and urgent.

China and the Soviet Union share a common frontier as long as more than 7,000 kilometers. There was tense military confrontation along the border for a long time in the past, as over 1 million troops were deployed by each of the two sides and there was an extremely tense situation. Ideological differences in fact should not affect state-to-state relations. Sino-Soviet relations were not improved until recent years. In particular, in the over

five years since Gorbachev took office, the situation along the long Sino-Soviet border has really eased up and become placid.

Border Trade Increases Sharply in a Peaceful Atmosphere

According to the unofficial statistics of the Soviet side, the volume of trade between China and the Soviet Union in 1990 reached \$5.3 billion, an increase of 26 percent over the previous year. The growth rate of bilateral trade has remained in double digits for three consecutive years since 1988. The Soviet Union has become China's fifth largest trade partner. By the end of 1990, more than 25 Chinese-Soviet joint ventures had been set up in the Soviet Union and over 15,000 Chinese laborers had gone to work there.

Reform in the Soviet Union has also been making marked progress. The Soviet authorities are now positively promoting the opening of the Far East areas. A special economic zone has been set up in Vladivostok. This coastal city in the Republic of Russia with a population of 650,000 was originally a key naval base of the Soviet Union in the Pacific and the largest industrial and fishing base in the Far East, and it is now actively attracting foreign investment and foreign tourists. Chinese enterprise managers have also started cooperative undertakings in the Soviet Union. Many daily-use consumer goods made in China are marketed in the Soviet Union and are broadly popular with Soviet consumers. Beginning this year, accounts in Sino-Soviet trade will be settled in "hard currencies." This may cause difficulty to the Soviet side, but China is willing to offer commodity loans on favorable terms to the Soviet Union. This has been regarded by the Soviet government as "charcoal sent in snowy weather." In the course of reform, the Soviet Union is faced with a serious crisis of separatism, and Gorbachev is standing in a very difficult position. China has been paying close attention to this, but China holds that the difficulties encountered by the Soviet Union will not last long. In fact, as long as the Soviet economy recovers, other difficult problems can also be solved gradually.

Exchanging Positive and Negative Experiences in Reform

The radical reformist faction in the Soviet Union has been trying to overthrow the CPSU leadership and totally Westernize the system. The moderate forces in the Soviet Union have found that the radical force must not be neglected or taken lightly. The world is concerned about how Gorbachev will preserve the CPSU's status and the socialist system, and prevent them from being shaken. Since undergoing the "4 June incident," China has deeply realized the necessity of safeguarding social stability. Although national conditions vary between China and the Soviet Union, the reform experience in each country can still be taken as reference by the other.

This time, Defense Minister Qin Jiwei also joins the visit to the Soviet Union. This shows that the renovation of

Sino-Soviet relations also includes normal military exchanges. Of course, both sides will discuss how the new world order should be built after the end of the Gulf war. However, as the Chinese and Soviet leaders stated two years ago, the development of Sino-Soviet relations will not be directed at any third country. This point should make the United States and Japan feel relieved.

Article Downplays Relations

*HK1505120391 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
15 May 91 p 24*

[Article by Liu Gong (0491 0361): "Wide Gap Still Exists Between PRC, USSR"]

[Text] Before embarking on his USSR visit, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, was interviewed by a group of Soviet journalists in Beijing for more than an hour. During the interview, he answered a broad range of questions raised by the Soviet reporters. In fact, Jiang Zemin's consent to the interview by the Soviet journalists is a routine matter. Whenever top CPC leaders are due to visit a country considered to be very important to them, they often arrange an exclusive interview by reporters from that country in order to build up a momentum. A similar press interview was conducted by Li Peng before his visit to the Soviet Union last year.

There was nothing new in Jiang Zemin's answers to questions raised by the reporters, although his statement that China and the Soviet Union have initiated contacts in the military domain did arouse media attention. However, this is no big news either as it has already been noted that with the earlier visit to Beijing by the Soviet defense minister, the curtain has been raised on the matter of Sino-Soviet military cooperation. Subsequently, the Soviet Union officially announced that the military cold war between China and the USSR has ended; later, it was reported that China has allocated a large sum of money for the purchase of 24 fighter planes from the Soviet Union. All these serve to indicate that Sino-Soviet military contacts have been activated.

However, judging from the developments in the current situation, military contacts between China and the Soviet Union are only part of the growth of bilateral relations and cannot be said to be directed against a "third party." The United States and the West as well as Japan are not likely to be particularly concerned with the current military exchanges between China and the Soviet Union. Because of changes in the world structure and the serious political, economic, and social problems plaguing the two countries, neither can play each other's card. Both China and the Soviet Union are well-aware of this, and so are the United States and the West. However, as far as China and the Soviet Union are concerned, the maintenance of good relations and the conduct of mutually beneficial cooperation in every domain is extremely beneficial to the two sides. Hence, the importance given to Jiang Zemin's USSR visit will be limited primarily to

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the two countries. The international community is not likely to accord it the same importance.

Generation Gap Between Communist Parties

Historically speaking, Jiang Zemin's visit to the Soviet Union takes off from where the summit meeting between Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping left off two years ago. This was given particular emphasis by Jiang Zemin. Speaking to the Soviet journalists, he said that since the historic summit meeting between Deng Xiaoping and Gorbachev two years ago, remarkable progress has been made in all aspects of bilateral relations. The leaders of the two countries and the two parties have kept in touch and maintained contacts. The foreign ministers of the two countries have held several consultations on issues of common concern, while trade and economic relations have been further developed. Exchanges in science and technology, education, culture, health, and sports have also multiplied.

Jiang Zemin's statements have clearly indicated that the historic meeting between Deng Xiaoping and Gorbachev is the premise for all the advances made in all aspects of state and party relations between China and the Soviet Union. Yet this premise has vast limitations and countless problems. Basically speaking, Deng Xiaoping and Gorbachev are two different types of communist party leaders with very different missions and who are separated by a wide "generation gap." Naturally, these differences will profoundly affect the state and party relations between China and the Soviet Union. However, given that Jiang Zemin is to embark very soon on his USSR trip, the reporters of the host country are obliged to "report only the good news and not the unpleasant ones." Actually, it is very clear that the differences and even the frictions between the two parties and the two countries on some major issues are far more significant, more visible, and carry greater impact than the so-called "advances" in all other aspects.

The fundamental difference lies in the approach to reforms and to the people's movement for democracy and freedom. The 4 June incident has exposed the political bottom line of the CPC on these issues and has revealed its basic Stalinist nature; the same cannot be said of Gorbachev. His own actions on the dramatic changes in East Europe and on the various internal problems in the Soviet Union have proved him to be far more open-minded and far more rational than the older generation of communists like Deng Xiaoping. They have shown him to be a man standing on an entirely new high plane in history and opposed to the traditional ways of Stalinism and communism.

Constraints Posed by General Situation, Insufficient Capabilities

For a while, the "generation gap" between the top leaders of the communist parties led to tension in Sino-Soviet relations after the "4 June Incident." The CPC was particularly furious about the "betrayal" of Gorbachev. In fact, the vast differences between the

CPC and the CPSU in ideology and in basic state policy are more profound and more serious than during the Sino-Soviet rift in the early 1960's. But because of the changes in the times, the Soviet Union is no longer in a position to assert hegemonism nor to impose control on "fraternal parties;" on the other hand, the CPC has neither the intention nor the capability to claim leadership of the international communist movement. Hence, Sino-Soviet relations in the 1990's did not become a replay of Sino-Soviet ties in the 1960's. However, this does not mean that differences over issues do not exist nor that they are not serious. Because of the constraints in the general situation as well as the inadequacy of their own respective powers, both China and the Soviet Union can only mold their bilateral ties with a newer method and approach.

The gradual relaxation of Sino-Soviet relations after a short period of tension following the 4 June incident may be attributed to the Persian Gulf crisis and war. During that period, mutual need for each other diplomatically on the Middle East question led to an improvement of Sino-Soviet ties and resulted in a rapprochement of sorts. Prior to that, China and the Soviet Union not only had different political orientations on domestic policies but also could not find a common language in international affairs and issues, causing much awkwardness to the two sides.

Gorbachev Still More Acceptable

The opportunity for diplomatic cooperation erased the awkwardness on both sides, and following a period of cool observation and analysis, the leaders in Beijing finally recognized that given the current development in the domestic situation of the Soviet Union, it is in China's best interest that Gorbachev continues to rule in government. The current situation in the Soviet Union is that the reforms have truly embarked on the road of no return and that the possibility of a return to power of the staunch Stalinist conservatives through "seizure of party and state powers" is extremely remote. It would be very unrealistic for certain CPC leaders to place their hopes on this and to seek to improve Sino-Soviet relations on this premise. Under these circumstances, if Gorbachev falls from power, the result will either be the rise to power of radicals like Yeltsin or the division of the Soviet Union. Radicals like Yeltsin are most hated by the CPC, while a tumultuous, unstable, and fragmented Soviet Union will pose a direct threat to China and cause her countless worries. Comparatively speaking, Gorbachev is naturally more acceptable.

Soviet Reportage

WA1505174691

For Soviet reportage on PRC Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin's visit to Moscow see the International Affairs section of the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Northeast Asia

Premier Li Peng Sends Condolences to Abe Family

OW1605073791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Chinese Premier Li Peng has offered his condolences to the family of former Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who died Wednesday, the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo said Thursday.

The embassy said Li expressed the condolences in a message to Abe's son Hironobu on Wednesday, saying Abe was a noted Japanese politician and an old friend of China who contributed to the development of China-Japan friendship.

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and Gu Mu, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also sent similar messages of condolence, the embassy said.

Wan Li Meets Tokyo Goodwill Delegation

OW1505152191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met a goodwill delegation from the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly led by its vice-chairperson Yotsuya Nobuko here today.

Beijing and Tokyo sealed their official bonds of friendship in March 1979. The delegation is here as guests of the Beijing Municipal NPC Standing Committee, its visit being part of the Beijing-Tokyo 1991 exchange program.

Wan Li extended a warm welcome to the guests, saying, "Your visit to China is conducive not only to the people of the two capitals, but also to the promotion of economic and cultural development of the two countries and to the peace and stability of Asia."

Yotsuya Nobuko noted that at present the exchange activities between Tokyo and Beijing have not only existed between the two parliaments but also covered such fields as culture, education and sports.

She said, "We highly value the exchanges with China and believe that along with the increase of exchanges and understanding between the two cities, friendship between Japan and China will also grow."

Progress on Intellectual Property Rights Hailed

OW1605042491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)—China is vigorously promoting its ties with the intellectual property rights circles of other countries, while stepping up the legislation for intellectual property rights and constantly improving its own system in accordance with China's

conditions. A Sino-Japanese symposium on affairs about industrial property rights, co-sponsored by the Japan-China Patent Association and the All-China Patent Agents' Association, opened in Beijing today.

Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said at the symposium: China has made considerable progress and has attracted worldwide attention in protecting intellectual property rights along with the development of reform and opening to the outside world. The Trademark Law and the Patent Law have been enforced successively, and China's first copyright law will be promulgated as of 1 June this year. This marks the establishment of China's preliminary and integrated legal system of intellectual property rights. He said: The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade is China's first nongovernmental organization engaged in the affairs of intellectual property rights. It has been vigorously promoting the establishment and development of China's intellectual property rights system and has done much work toward this end. It will, as always, vigorously promote exchanges between the Chinese intellectual property rights circles and its counterparts in other countries, as well as strive for continuous development and improvement of China's intellectual property rights system.

The people concerned maintained that the symposium and the relevant courses in China, sponsored by the Kazuo Sato-led Japan-China Patent Association delegation, are favorable to the development and progress of China's fledgling patent system and to closer cooperation between the two countries in patent affairs.

Over 150 representatives from the State Patent Bureau and the relevant people of intellectual property rights circle participated in the two-day symposium.

Li Ximing Meets North Korean Press Delegation

OW1605041491 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a press delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Led by (Baeg Dong Gyu), deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, the delegation arrived here on May 7 at the invitation of the Chinese newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO].

During their stay in China, the delegates visited the cities of Lanzhou, Xian and Hohhot.

XINHUA Reports Rationing in Mongolian Cities

OW1605093091 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 16 (XINHUA)—The citizens of the Mongolian capital are put on meat ration as of today under a city government decision.

Under the stipulations concerned, each citizen gets 2.7 kilograms of meat a month by ration coupons.

Though a staple food, meat is reported in short supply in some cities and counties since last winter because of improper policies and ranches' failure to meet the government's meat acquisition quotas.

Each Mongolian used to eat more than 90 kilograms of meat or meat products annually. The municipal government here, however, promised that the meat ration today is only a temporary measure.

In the context of a general shortage in food products, Ulaanbaatar and most of the other cities have also put rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil on ration to the citizens since the end of last year.

Some sections of the city's population are in favor of the new measure, as it saves their time waiting in long lines and often in vain. But some others are not, complaining the rationed amount is too little.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Travel Permitted to Selected Asian Countries

OW1605055391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1450 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Shantou, May 15 (XINHUA)—The China International Travel Service (CITS) announced here today that effective immediately Chinese citizens can travel to Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia, so long as their relatives or friends in those countries or Hong Kong or Taiwan act as guarantors and provide for the fees.

The CITS announced that the project has been approved by the State Council and the State Administration of Tourism.

Officials from CITS said that this would be the first occasion that national travel departments have organized travel abroad for groups of Chinese citizens across the country.

Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister Finishes Visit

OW1505205991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1056 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Xiamen, May 15 (XINHUA)—China's continued reform and open policy will provide more opportunities for its economic cooperation with Singapore.

Lee Hsien Loong, deputy prime minister and minister of trade and industry of Singapore, made that remark today, before he wound up his visit to China and left here for Hong Kong.

Speaking of his impressions of the visit in an interview with XINHUA at the airport, Lee said he saw China's economy developing and people's lives improving. Also,

he said, as governments at various levels are adhering to the reform and open policy, China is marching forward in the right direction.

Asked to comment on China's investment environment, Lee said Singaporean businessmen in China, who are mainly entrepreneurs engaged in finance, construction and the processing industry, believe that there are good business opportunities here. Meanwhile, he added, they hope for further improved conditions.

As for the areas in which Singapore and China can further cooperate, Lee cited tourism, industrial development, trade and investment. He said there are big potentials in China's special economic zones in particular.

Along with China's further opening, Lee said, bilateral cooperation will enjoy more opportunities.

Lee said Singaporean officials are preparing for the signing of an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Singapore Paper Reviews Visit

BK1505121391 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 15 May 91 p 25

[BY Sunny Goh in Xiamen]

[Text] Xiamen—The Chinese leadership has the political will to open the country and push for more market-oriented reforms, Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong said yesterday.

But there are major challenges ahead, which the Chinese government must, over a period of time, find ways to overcome, he added.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday to round-up his two-week official visit to China, Brig. Gen. (Res) Lee said that his impression, after having met Chinese leaders in Beijing and in the provinces, was that they wanted to move China forward and continue with reforms.

The differences among them were over "tactical issues", with some being more "promotion-minded" than others, he noted.

Describing the changes taking place in the country as a "fascinating transformation", he noted that many reforms had been successful, including a CPF [central provident fund]-like scheme in Shanghai and the charging of higher rentals for bigger flats there.

But he also listed several important areas where pragmatic solutions were needed: reforming the wage structure, social security, housing, and the tax and revenue collecting systems. The government would also have to strike a balance between centralised control and regional autonomy, with the municipal governments being allowed more freedom to work out their economic reform plans.

Comparing his last China trip in 1985 to the present visit, BG [brigadier general] Lee said that the sharp changes showed that even the common people, not just the leadership, have become more oriented towards the commercial world, where more money means a more comfortable living.

While travelling, he spotted TV antennae on isolated farm houses, farmers working on a Sunday to earn more money, and tourist spots filled with mini stalls pedalling souvenirs and other items.

Of the visit, BG Lee said that the delegation had achieved its three objectives.

As a goodwill mission, it had renewed contacts with the top Chinese leadership. He said his meetings with President Yang Shangkun, Prime Minister Li Peng, and others were more to exchange views than for bilateral negotiations.

Second, the team had also seen, at first hand, the developments in China, especially the progress of the various coastal cities.

Third, the visit had enhanced economic co-operation, not through any immediate projects, but in identifying new opportunities for Singapore businessmen to invest in, such as in Pudong.

During the half-hour press conference, BG Lee also commented on the Singapore Government's role in paving the way for good relations with the Chinese authorities, adding that businessmen would have to do their own calculations if they decide to invest.

"We can open doors and leave an image of Singaporeans being a group of people with some ideas and useful skills which can fit in to the requirements of the Chinese provinces and cities," he said.

But he added that Singapore businessmen have to decide what is viable, where they can find good partners and where they want to put their money.

Turning to the need for Singaporeans to work abroad, he said that it was necessary if Singapore wanted to do business overseas. It is an attitude that Singaporeans must encourage and must have if the city is to become a global one, he added.

"If we hesitate at our shores, then we won't grow to our potential," he said.

The 28-member delegation of statutory board officials and top businessmen began their trip on May 2, with stops at Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Xiamen.

They also spent three days in Beijing, where BG Lee met top Chinese leaders.

Commenting on the trip, many delegates singled out the Pudong district in Shanghai as offering "the biggest potential for long-term investments".

Yesterday, the delegation toured the Gulangyu Island and visited Chinese families at the Lianhua New Residential Area. It leaves for Hongkong today, where BG Lee will start a three-day private visit.

Thai Minister Returns Home, Reviews Trip

*OW1505121391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1138 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Bangkok, May 15 (XINHUA)—Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said here today that both China and Thailand want the Cambodian conflict to be solved as soon as possible on the basis of the U.N. framework document on Cambodia.

Talking to reporters at the Bangkok International Airport on his arrival from China, Asa Sarasin said he had very useful talks with Chinese President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on international and regional issues and on the Cambodia issue during his three-day visit to China.

He said that the Chinese leaders had made it very clear that China respects the framework document on Cambodia of the UN Security Council and the draft agreement on Cambodia of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) and wishes the next Jakarta meeting on Cambodia to be successful.

China and Thailand are of the same view that the four Cambodian factions should attend the next Jakarta meeting because the meeting will be very helpful to the political settlement of the Cambodian issue, he added.

Both sides also expressed the hope that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk should be invited to attend the next Jakarta meeting, because he could play even greater role in the Cambodian political settlement, Sarasin said.

On the bilateral relations, both sides expressed the willingness to further expand cooperations in the fields of mutual trade, development of joint ventures and investment, he said.

President Yang Shangkun was very pleased to receive the invitation of King of Thailand and will visit Thailand in June, Sarasin said.

Sarasin said he also discussed with the Chinese leaders about the possibility of joint development of the Mekong River basin and Sino-Thai cooperation in fighting against drug trafficking.

Sale of Aircraft to Burma Considered

*OW1505152391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0953 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], May 15 (XINHUA)—Lt-Gen Tin Tun, Myanmar [Burma] minister for transport and communications, met with Li Shanghui, managing director of the Commercial Aircraft Export Division under the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation, here Tuesday.

According to a report from Myanmar news agency, matters relating to the sale of Chinese-made Y-12 passenger aircraft and Y-8 transport planes were discussed at the meeting.

Since their arrival here on May 9, Li Shanghui and his party have conferred with responsible Myanmar Airways personnel on aviation matters of mutual interest.

Near East & South Asia

Liu Huaqing Meets Bangladeshi Chief of Staff

OW1205152291 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 1 May 91 p 1

[Text] General Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and his wife met Lieutenant General Noor Uddin Khan, chief of staff of the Bangladesh Army, his wife, and his party in the Hangzhou Restaurant in the evening of 30 April.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. General Liu Huaqing said: China and Bangladesh are two neighboring countries. Profound traditional friendship exists between the people of the two countries, and the armies have conducted close and friendly contacts. The visit by General Noor Uddin will definitely promote further development of friendly relations between the peoples, governments, and armies of the two countries. Noor Uddin said: It is a great honor and pleasure to meet General Liu Huaqing on the beautiful Xi Hu Lake of Hangzhou. The Bangladesh Government and Army cherish the profound friendship with the Chinese Government and the People's Liberation Army. Noor Uddin said he is going to make vigorous efforts to promote this kind of friendship.

Lieutenant General Shi Yuxiao, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; Major General Yang Shijie, commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District; and Zhan Maohai, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, were present at the meeting.

The Bangladeshi guests arrived in Hangzhou by special airplane from Xian. They visited units, Xi Hu scenery, and places of historic interest and scenic beauty during their stay in Hangzhou.

Tianjin City Sends Aid to Bangladesh

OW1605023491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1340 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Tianjin, May 15 (XINHUA)—Tianjin City has donated over 50 cases of disinfectant to Bangladesh, and

has asked the Red Cross Society of China to deliver the donation to storm-affected areas.

The disinfectant, which was transported to Beijing yesterday and turned over to the Red Cross for delivery, was produced by the Tianjin Yuandong Jiejin Chemical Co Ltd, and is a highly effective and multi-use disinfectant.

The Chinese Government has decided to provide supplies valued at over 2 million U.S. dollars to Bangladesh, and the China Red Cross will provide over 200,000 yuan in materials to its counterpart of Bangladesh. The donations are part of China's effort to help provide relief to the victims of storm ravaged country.

China has also sent two helicopters to aid rescue and relief operations in Bangladesh.

Latin America & Caribbean

Brazil Hosts Historic Chinese Photo Exhibit

OW1605032191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1506 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, May 15 (XINHUA)—A photographic exhibition reflecting the past 60 years' of changes in China opened in Sao Paulo, the largest city in Brazil on Tuesday.

More than 100 black and white photos taken by the famous Chinese photographer Wu Yinxian and the renowned Swiss cameraman Bernabas Bosshart were on display at the exhibition.

Wu's photos recorded China's historical course from the second Chinese civil war, through the anti-Japanese war, to the war of liberation. The pictures also illuminate the process of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and socialist construction since the founding of New China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Some of Wu's works, which capture the activities of the late Chinese leaders Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai during that period, are regarded as invaluable documents.

The photos taken by Bosshart, who was invited to visit China in 1989, capture the essence of the new look of China during the period of reform and opening-up to the outside world.

The exhibition, sponsored by Brazil's Fuji Film Company, is scheduled to run until June 28.

Political & Social**Deng Xiaoping Inscribes Asian Games Book**

OW1105021491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1236 GMT 9 May 91

[By reporter Li Hepu (2621 6320 2528)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)—A ceremony to launch two large-format books of photographs *The Asian Games in Beijing* and *Meeting Each Other in Beijing* was held in Beijing on 9 May.

Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription for *The Asian Games in Beijing*.

The binding and layout of these two books of pictures are exquisite. The photos one after another authentically and vividly record the marvelous and heartening moments and represent the grand occasion of the Asian Games in Beijing.

Zhang Baifa was editor-in-chief of *The Asian Games in Beijing* which was published by the Beijing Publishing House.

Zhang Caizhen was editor-in-chief of *Meeting Each Other in Beijing* which was published jointly by the Olympic Publishing House and the People's Physical Culture Publishing House.

These two books are rich in content, and the photos selected and the editorial style emphasize different approaches.

Chen Xitong and He Zhenliang were present at today's ceremony. Chen Xitong said: These books have been presented to foreign guests visiting Beijing as important gifts. They all like the books very much.

Li Ruihuan, Li Tieying Meet Table Tennis Group

OW1405223191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1136 GMT 13 May 91

[By reporter Wang Junpu (3769 0193 3877)]

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and honorary president of the Table Tennis Association of China, and Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met in Zhongnanhai's Huairou Pavilion this morning with all members of the Chinese delegation that took part in the 41st World Table Tennis Championships, and had a discussion with them.

After listening to the report by the Chinese table tennis delegation, Li Ruihuan said: It has not been easy for the Chinese table tennis team to score such good results at the 41st World Table Tennis Championships in the situation today where good players are many and competition is very keen. You have done your best to win honor for the motherland. You are victors. He congratulated and

extended regards to the victorious table tennis coaches and players on behalf of the party Central Committee.

Li Ruihuan pointed out: Whatever work we do and whether we fight a war or engage in construction work, we must conscientiously sum up experiences. We should meticulously review the circumstances we have gone through; calmly analyze the trend of the development of table tennis in the contemporary world; and find out what we should consolidate, strengthen, and improve, thereby improving ourselves by learning from the strong points of others and making better use of our advantages and characteristics. We should strengthen the training of our reserve personnel and pay attention to popularization work. We should effectively solve the problems and difficulties in training and competitions to create the necessary condition for upgrading China's table tennis to a new level.

In conclusion, Li Ruihuan said: The comrades in table tennis circles have done a great deal of work. I hope that they will further pluck up their spirit, unite as one, and contribute to improving the standard of table tennis in China.

During the meeting with the table tennis players, Li Tieying said: The results of the competition in no way signify a decline in the table tennis skills of Asia. There are many talented people in the Chinese table tennis team. With its characteristics and a strong foundation, it is a very promising team.

During the meeting, responsible persons of the Chinese delegation Xu Yinsheng, Li Furong, and Zheng Minzhi, and chief coaches Zhang Xielin and Xi Enting made a report on the table tennis championships at Chiba-ken.

Present at the meeting were Wu Shaozu, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and He Zhenliang and Zhang Caizhen, vice ministers of the commission.

Li Ruihuan, Others See Army Drama Performance

OW1505023691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1504 GMT 13 May 91

[By reporter Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)—While watching a modern drama "Feelings for an Iceberg" at the Shoudi Theater this evening, Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, said: It is necessary to promote the spirit of sacrifice and dedication throughout society in order to achieve the second-step strategic objective.

The modern drama troupe of the General Political Department premiered the six-scene "Feelings for an Iceberg" this evening. This drama shows the contradiction or conflict between border defense regiment commander Geng Kui's family interests and the interests of the state, and eulogizes soldiers' and their families' spirit

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of sacrifice and dedication. Praising the drama as a good one, Li Ruihuan hoped that the broad masses of people throughout the country will learn from Geng Kui's spirit of sacrifice and dedication, and will carry it forward.

Li Ruihuan said: General Secretary Jiang Zemin recently pointed out that comrades in literary and art circles should unite in the general orientation of literature and art serving the people and socialism, and strive to promote sound development of socialist literature and art. This drama created and performed by army comrades is a good beginning in this regard.

Liu Ruihuan said: In a country like ours, there must be a powerful army. The members of the Army come from among the people and serve the latter. The masses of people should care for, and support, our Army, our own Army.

Yang Baibing and Zhao Nanqi also watched the drama.

Leaders Attend Handicapped Protection Meeting

OW1605023191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0821 GMT 15 May 91

[By reporter Niu Changzheng (3662 7022 1767)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)—The "PRC Law for Protecting Disabled Persons" formally comes into force today. The Beijing Municipal People's Government, the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Central Propaganda Department, the Justice Ministry, the Civil Affairs Ministry, the State Council's Bureau of Legislative Affairs, and the China Disabled Persons Federation jointly held a meeting in Beijing this afternoon to celebrate this occasion.

Qiao Shi, Wang Zhen, Li Ximing, Yu Qiuli, Chen Xilian, Zhu Rongji, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Hanbin, Chen Xitong, Wang Guangying, Yang Jingren, and others attended the meeting, which was presided over by Justice Minister Cai Cheng.

Chen Xitong, state councilor and Beijing Municipal mayor, gave a speech at the meeting. He said: The implementation of the Law for Protecting Disabled Persons indicates that the work for disabled persons in China has entered a new phase where it is governed by legal system. The Law for Protecting Disabled Persons is not only a legal guideline for disabled persons to protect their legal rights and interests and fulfill their bound duties, but also a code of conduct for all citizens and organizations in dealing with the issue of disabled persons. It is a legal guideline for the state in developing the work for disabled persons.

Chen Xitong said: The State Council recently issued a circular, urging governments at all levels to implement the Law for Protecting Disabled Persons in its entirety. We should follow the guidelines of the State Council circular; actively take measures to promote the work for disabled persons; and encourage them to show greater courage to live, foster the spirit to forge ahead, and play

a bigger role in developing the two civilizations. Beijing, as the motherland's capital, should make greater contributions to the work for disabled persons, a noble cause that should be reckoned with in building socialism.

At the meeting, Beijing Municipal Vice Mayor He Luli announced a decision by the Beijing Municipal People's Government to perform 10 practical deeds for disabled persons in 1991.

Lu Zhengming, "National Model for Self-Improvement," spoke on behalf of the disabled persons.

At the meeting, artists in the capital joined the disabled persons in staging literary and art programs.

Leaders Greet Unveiling of Ye Jianying Statue

HK1405064391 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 May 91

[Excerpts] A bronze statue of the late Marshal Ye Jianying was solemnly unveiled at his native place, (Yanshang) Village in Yanyang Town, Meixian County, this morning.

Geng Biao, member of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee; Xie Fei, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region; and Li Guorong, secretary of Meizhou City CPC Committee, unveiled the statue. [passage omitted]

PRC Vice President Wang Zhen sent a message of congratulation for the occasion. Yang Baibing, secretary general of the CPC Central Military Commission; Geng Biao, member of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee; the Guangzhou Military Region party committee; Guangdong Provincial, Meizhou City, Guangzhou City, Zhuhai City, and Menxian County CPC Committees and Governments; personnel who worked at the side of Marshal Ye Jianying; his relatives; Overseas Chinese; and compatriots residing in Hong Kong and Macao presented flower baskets.

A total of 450 persons attended the ceremony.

Appointments, Dismissals of State Functionaries

OW1505124591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0650 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)—The State Council recently appointed and dismissed some state functionaries.

Zhang Xiufu [1728 4423 1133] has been appointed vice minister of justice. Zhou Wenzhi [0719 2429 2535] vice minister of water resources. Han Ying [7281 5391] vice president of China National Coal Mine Corporation. Wang Xuexian [3769 1331 6343] consul general in Los Angeles (with the rank of ambassador), and Yang Jia-chun [2799 1367 2504] consul general in Constanta.

Zhang Yanning has been dismissed from the post of vice minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring Economy, Wang Lianzheng from the post of vice minister of agriculture, Chen Dun from the post of vice president of China National Coal Mine Corporation, Ma Yuzhen from the post of consul general in Los Angeles, and Liu Chunlin from the post of consul general in Constanta.

Democratic Movement Figure Interrogated

*HK1505112891 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
15 May 91 p 6*

[“Special dispatch”: “Wang Ruowang’s Home Telephone Cut Off, Authorities Hinder Him from Contacting Foreign Media”]

[Text] According to sources from Shanghai, the home telephone of Wang Ruowang, a writer suspected of involvement with an underground democratic publication and who was summoned by a public security department for interrogation on one occasion last month, was cut off by the authorities recently. In addition, the Columbia University of the United States invited him to visit the United States but the Chinese authorities have so far not issued him a passport.

Last month, Shanghai authorities investigated a case of initiating and setting up a human rights organization and making arrangements for running an underground democratic publication, interrogating about 10 persons, including Wang Ruowang and his wife, Feng Suying. They were each interrogated for over 20 hours before they were released and went home.

In the past few days, nobody has been able to get through to Wang Ruowang’s home telephone, although the phone rings, nobody answers it. According to reliable sources, in the beginning of this month, Wang’s family received a notice from the telephone bureau to the effect that the telephone of the household had been cut off. According to the sources, it is believed that the authorities did so mainly because they do not want Wang Ruowang and his family to contact foreign press circles. However, Wang Ruowang is still well and at home.

Group, Publication Banned for 4 June Position

HK1505145891 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in English 1236 GMT 15 May 91

[“Social Organization Banned for Political Reasons”—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (HKCNA)—The China Talents Research Association’s Literature Talents Research Branch was recently ordered to stop its activities. Its publication was also banned by the press administration authorities. This action was taken because of an article it published reversing the verdict on the Xidan Democratic Wall and praising the alleged “elites” in the 1989 June 4 turmoil.

Investigation and punishment of this Association conducted by the Ministry of Civil Affairs has aroused much public reaction. It is understood that through rectification of social organizations, the relationship between such organizations and the government authorities, between social organizations and enterprises and among the social organization have been returning to normal. However, for various reasons, quite a number of problems still exist among social organizations.

The mistake of the Literature Talents Research Branch of the China Talents Research Association is political deviation. It has also engaged in illegal business with confused management and staff complications. These are all problems which needed to be rectified.

Inner Mongolian Cadres Go to Grass-Roots Levels

*HK1205033491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
3 May 91 p 1*

[“Dispatch” by Ao Teng (0277 7506): “One Hundred Thousand Cadres in Inner Mongolia Go to Grass-Roooots Levels”]

[Text] Hohhot, 2 May (RENMIN RIBAO)—Recently, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region sent 100,000 cadres from organs at the regional, league, banner, and township levels to the poorest banners and counties in the region to conduct education in socialism and nationality solidarity, to strengthen grass-roots party organizations and political power, to organize the masses in overcoming their economic difficulties, and to help these banners and counties get rid of poverty.

Last year, 100,000 Inner Mongolian cadres went to grass-roots levels to help bring about a turn for the better in agricultural production. They made gratifying achievements. On the basis of last year’s work experience, the region has sent another 100,000 cadres to grass-roots levels this year to implement the instructions of the 13th CPC Central Committee’s Seventh Plenary Session, and to lay a foundation for the region’s economy to develop a step further.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has set strict discipline for these cadres. They are required to live and work with the masses and not to have any privileges. Books have been provided for them to record their achievements in work and study, as well as their participation in political life, and meal registration cards also have been issued to them.

Economic Trials Increase in Courts

*HK1505112791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 May 91 p 3*

[Report by reporter Gong Yongquan (7385 3057 3123): “Law Courts at Various Levels Strengthen Trials of Economic Cases”]

[Text] It has been learned from the Second National Work Conference on Trial of Economic Cases recently held in Nanjing that, after the previous work conference held in 1984, the people's courts at all levels have generally set up economic adjudication divisions and vigorously stepped up trials of economic cases, the ranks of judicial personnel to deal with economic cases have been constantly expanded, and a relatively complete economic adjudication system has taken shape.

Over the past seven years, nearly 3 million economic cases of various types were tried by people's courts at all levels in this country. The courts have performed their functions in handling economic cases through the following four channels:

- Protecting the legitimate rights of the parties involved and maintaining legal order in the field of commodity circulation. In the past seven years, people's courts at all levels heard and settled more than 2.41 million cases of disputes arising from economic contracts of various types, most of which were cases of disputes arising from industrial, mineral, agricultural, and sideline product buying and selling contracts.
- Properly settling issues arising from the economic improvement and rectification operation. In the past few years, people's courts at various localities have all done an excellent job in handling cases concerning debt payment arising from the operation of screening and straightening out companies, cases concerning disputes on construction project contracts resulting from the operation to curtail the fixed asset investment scale and to rectify the order in the building industry, and cases concerning recovery of overdue loans arising from the financial and monetary double-trenchment operation that was carried out in the financial sector.
- Regulating the rights and interests of the contracting and contractor parties and consolidating the fruition of the rural economic structural reform. Over the past seven years, people's courts at all levels heard and settled more than 150,000 cases concerning disputes on contract affairs in rural areas. Apart from appropriately settling cases of disputes on contracts related to use of land, tree farms, and fish ponds, they also handled a number of cases of contract disputes involving township and town enterprises, water conservation facilities, and agricultural technical service.
- Fairly settling economic disputes concerning foreign parties and thus furthering the opening up process. People's courts at all levels performed the state judicial power, in hearing and settling a total of 1,738 cases of economic disputes involving foreign parties.

Science & Technology

Deng Xiaoping Urges Development of Technology

HK1605050791 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 16 May 91 p 4

[Report by staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Deng Xiaoping Calls for Development of High Technology"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (WEN WEI PO)—Yuan Mu, spokesman for the State Council, said that Deng Xiaoping recently gave an instruction: "Developing high technology, realizing industrialization." Yuan revealed this at today's work report meeting to mark the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Stone Company [si tong gong si 0934 6639 0361 0674]. The crucial note once again made it plain that science and technology must be taken as the primary factor in productive forces for the nation's economic strength to be substantially boosted.

Yuan Mu said: Deng Xiaoping's recent requirement for scientific and technological work is of decisive significance for the further development of the national economy. At present, there is a turn for the better in the domestic economic situation. However, how to optimize the structure and enhance the economic efficiency remains the crux of the problems that remain to be solved. To actually solve these problems, an indispensable step is to develop high-tech industries.

Li Peng Greets Technology Supervision Meeting

OW1605040891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0853 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng has written a letter to the delegates to the second national conference on technology supervision work. The text of the letter follows:

To the delegates to the second national conference on technology supervision work:

In the three years since the establishment of the State Bureau of Technology Supervision and other local organs for technology supervision, these bodies have, by coordinating their work, achieved some results in improving China's products and cracking down on manufacturers and sellers of fake and low-quality products to protect the interests of consumers. On behalf of the State Council, I take the opportunity of this conference to extend heartfelt thanks to all comrades engaged in technology supervision work across the country!

Like economic supervision and discipline supervision, technology supervision is an important component of China's system of administrative supervision. Technology supervisory departments have an important responsibility for implementing the principle of "giving first place to quality" and for launching the "quality, variety, and efficiency year" activities. I hope that all of you will focus on the objective of improving product quality, earnestly do a good job in supervising and managing and in the work of standardizing measurements, and strive hard to raise the quality of Chinese products to a new level in the 1990's.

[Signed] Li Peng

[Dated] 14 May 1991

Military

Cadre Management Improved in Guangzhou Military

*HK0105025691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Apr 91 p 3*

[Report by XINHUA reporter Zheng Guolian (6774 0948 5114): "Guangzhou Military Region Party Committee Strengthens Supervision over Cadres"]

[Text] The party committees at all levels of Guangzhou Military Region have established supervisory mechanisms, put them on a sound basis, strengthened disciplinary supervision over party-member leading cadres, and effectively promoted the building of a clean and honest government.

Over the past 10-odd years, the party committees at all levels of Guangzhou Military Region have implemented and strengthened a supervisory system of working along four lines—party committee exercising self-supervision, upper levels exercising supervision over lower levels, functional departments exercising supervision, and lower levels, party members, and the masses exercising supervision over the leading cadres and made this system a regular and systematic one.

In the party committees, a meeting on democratic activities is held regularly to conduct criticism and self-criticism. Upper-level party committees often send people to attend lower-level party committees' meetings on democratic activities, read the records of lower-level party committees' meetings on democratic activities, investigate leading members of the lower-level party committees, and promptly correct problems when they are discovered. The functional departments at all levels conduct profound investigation and study and seriously inspect the situation in enforcing discipline by the leading cadres at all levels. The party committees at all levels also adopt the methods of reporting on their work, setting up suggestion boxes, stepping up the work of handling the letters the people send in and the complaints they make when they call; cadres and fighters putting forth their views, widening the channels of inner-party democratic activities, and consciously accepting lower levels' and the masses' supervision. According to the statistics of the departments concerned, in the past three years, the majority of the cases of violations of discipline within the party that were investigated and dealt with by the discipline inspection commissions at all levels of Guangzhou Military Region have been reported and exposed by cadres and fighters.

With the establishment and improvement of all kinds of supervisory mechanisms, an impetus is given to the building of a clean and honest government and the improvement of the party style by the party committees at all levels. The acts of taking advantage of power to pursue personal gain and trading power for money in the leadership groups of the party committees at all levels of Guangzhou Military Region have been effectively curbed; the unhealthy trends of using public funds to

give dinners and presents have been vigorously resisted; and acting according to policies, regulations, and systems in everything has become a conscious act of the great majority of the leading cadres. The excellent style of work—diligence, thrift, practicing economy, and hard struggle—has been inherited and carried forward, and close ties between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses have been further maintained. In the past two years, there has not been a single case of violation of discipline in which a leading cadre took advantage of his power to seek private ends, and the rate of the other cases of violations of discipline has dropped by a wide margin. The cases of violations of discipline involving cadres at the army level and criminal cases involving cadres at the divisional level have not occurred for many years. At the same time, a large number of advanced examples in struggling hard, being honest in performing official duties, and showing concern for the weal and woe of the people has emerged.

Lanzhou Military Region Grasps Ideological Work

*HK2704035691 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 8 Apr 91 p 1*

[Report by Zheng Zhong (6774 1813): "Lanzhou Military Region Political Department Arranges for Political, Ideological Work in New Annual Plan"]

[Text] "Military training is the army's core work, and political and ideological work must surround the training, serve each stage, and protect the key points." The Lanzhou Military Region Political Department demanded this at the beginning of the army training cycle; the important points were:

The training preparation stage: Prepare for it mentally, and promote enthusiasm for training. Through convening a grand oath-taking meeting at the beginning of training, and through arranging and performing entertainment programs, carry out extensive education on the army's basic duty and situation to enable the great masses of officers and soldiers to actively participate in the training.

The foundation training stage: Teach backbone cadres not to seek instant results, not to set high goals, and not to fight a fatiguing war; teach them to pay attention to the skill of training troops and to carry out scientific training. Teach soldiers to overcome the fear of fatigue and hardship, and teach them to be serious in the training.

The comprehensive training stage: Teach officers and soldiers to strengthen the concept of the overall situation; to view the drilling ground as a battlefield; to do a good job in comprehensive training which must be tough, rigid, and resembles real battle; and to work hard to improve the army's fighting ability.

The examination and approval stage: Teach the army to adhere to the good tradition of being pragmatic, and to avoid trickery; actively praise and extensively publicize the advanced units and individuals in training and, for

the soldiers who perform outstandingly in training, if they are truly extraordinary, break the rule and promote them to the position of cadre, to encourage those who train themselves hard, and to further arouse the enthusiasm for military training among the masses.

Lanzhou Military Region Political Department leading comrades stressed that, to implement the work in these four stages, the department will send work teams to follow up and inspect the work. The department also demands the political commissars and heads of regimental political offices, battalion political instructors, and company political instructors to walk to the drilling ground, and carry out ideological and political work throughout the whole process of training, and use the result in military training to examine the result in ideological and political work.

Lanzhou Commander Speaks on Party Building

*OW0505142291 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
20 Apr 91 p 1*

[Text] The Seventh Party Committee of the Xinjiang Military District held its 12th plenary (enlarged) meeting from 1-4 April. The meeting conveyed the guidelines of a meeting of the Lanzhou Military Region on exchanging advanced experience in building grass-roots party branches. During the meeting, 62 outstanding teachers were commended for their contributions to the "absolute party leadership over the army" education in the military district, and 50 advanced persons and 20 advanced units were commended for good test scores in education.

Military District Commander Gao Huanchang and Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Mingru attended and addressed the meeting. In view of the actual situation of the troops, Gao Huanchang emphasized in his speech: All units of the military district should deem it their most important task to keep firmly in mind our army's fundamental functions and be prepared for all contingencies. We should earnestly strengthen leadership over building grass-roots party branches and perform more actual deeds for grass-roots units and border defense units. We should strengthen army-government and army-people unity, as well as unity among various nationalities, and strive to maintain stability in the frontier regions and defend the unification of the motherland.

Zhang Mingru's speech was entitled "Keep to the Main Line, Stress the Essentials, Pay Attention to Construction, and Improve the Standards of Party Building at the Grass-Roots Units of the Military District." He said in the speech: All units should regard party building as the most important part of their political work, do a good job in carrying out the "absolute party leadership over the army" education, strengthen the political and ideological leadership of party branches, and ensure that all units are always qualified politically. In the course of the grass-roots level party building, it is necessary to provide guidance of various categories, regard the party style and party discipline education as an important part of party

building, seriously carry it out, and raise the building of grass-roots-level party branches to a higher level.

Commentator Stresses Plain Living, Hard Struggle

*HK1305094791 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 26 Apr 91 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Long Live Spirit of Plain Living and Hard Struggle"]

[Text] The "Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road," which is famous for its spirit of plain living and hard struggle, welcomes the arrival of the 28th anniversary of the conferring of this title with a new style and appearance. On this memorable occasion, Comrades Jiang Zemin, Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng wrote inscriptions for it. This is a great honor for the company and a happy event for the commanders and fighters of the whole army. To carry out deep-going activity to learn from the "Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road" in accordance with the demands of the inscriptions is of great importance to further developing the good tradition of plain living and hard struggle of our party and army, to achieving the goal set by the magnificent 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan, and to promoting modernization, regularization, and construction of our revolutionary army.

Under its specific conditions and with long-term construction practice, the Good Eighth Company has developed some good ideas and work styles reflecting the characteristics of the people's army and created many good experiences. The most important experience is preservation and development of the good tradition of plain living and hard struggle of our party and army. In the past 28 years, wherever they were performing their duties, in Shanghai or in mountain valleys, the soldiers of the Good Eighth Company always preserved the style of plain living and hard struggle. With their inflexible will, perfect style, and noble character, they become a banner of our army reflecting the political quality of plain living and hard struggle and winning high praise from the masses of people and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Chairman Mao once wrote a brilliant poem about the company, entitled "Song of the Eighth Company." Comrade Deng Xiaoping praised it as a "collective pacesetter always preserving glorious traditions and advancing toward communism." He also wrote down the following inscription: "Long live the Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road!" What an unprecedented honor this is!

"The advanced deeds of the Good Eighth Company spread all over the country. Why? It is because they have an inflexible will." A person, a state, a nation, or an army should have a kind of spirit. We encourage the spirit of plain living and hard struggle. We do not only require people to work hard and practice economy in their daily life but also require them to maintain a high morale and firm revolutionary convictions in the ideological and political fields so that they may carry out unswerving

struggles to achieve their lofty goals. In their work, they are required to fear no hardships, dare to blaze new trails, and work in a down-to-earth manner without thinking of any undeserved reputations so as to dedicate themselves selflessly to the state and the people. This spirit was badly needed in the past. At present, it is still a magic weapon for us to conquer all difficulties and attain desired goals. A question often asked today is: Do we need the spirit of plain living and hard struggle now as the economy has developed and life has improved? Our answer is affirmative. Through the 10 years of reform and opening up, China has made marked achievements in its economic construction, and the peoples' lives have greatly improved. But we should not fail to see that the large population and weak economic basis are still the basic national situation of our country. It is by no means an easy job for us to fulfill the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program, to attain the strategic targets for the second step of national economic development, and to reach the level of being comparatively well off by the end of this century. It is an even more arduous task for us to realize the strategic targets for the third step of national economic development and make our country a middle-level developed country in the mid-21st century. Only when millions upon millions of people are united as one and work hard with a will to make our country strong and prosperous can we realize our great cause. We are materialists. We know very well that fortune can never fall from the skies. If we indulge in pleasure-seeking, we can never realize modernization. No nation in the world can rise and become prosperous without the hard struggle of the whole nation. China is a developing country with a population of 1.1 billion and is comparatively backward in many fields. To enable the Chinese nation to stand erect in the world forest of nations and to be always invincible, the Chinese people of our generation, or even of the next generation, should make greater efforts and work harder than the people of other countries. In face of all difficulties, we should sleep on brushwood and taste gall instead of blaming god and everything. We should work hard and make concrete efforts instead of talking nonsense.

The spirit of plain living and hard struggle is especially important to army building. Persevering in hard struggle is our army's source of strength, political quality, and special superiority. The history of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] is a history of plain living and hard struggle. In the years of war, under the leadership of the party and through plain living and hard struggle and maintaining a firm and correct political orientation, our army conquered all hardships and difficulties and defeated all enemies. In peace time, we must also rely on plain living and hard struggle, maintain the proletarian quality of the people's army, and make continuous efforts to push forward the cause of modernizing and regularizing the revolutionary army.

Now our army is faced with the severe tests of a peaceful environment, reform and opening up, and the struggle against "peaceful evolution." We must proceed from the

high plane of ensuring the party's absolute leadership over the army and always preserving the army's proletarian nature in understanding and developing the spirit of plain living and hard struggle. All army comrades must understand that at present, our country is still faced with many difficulties. We must conscientiously share the troubles of the state and build up our army through thrift and hard work. We must practice economy in every field and lead an austere life. The whole army should learn from the Good Eighth Company and play an exemplary role in plain living and hard struggle. We must always remember that our army is the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship. To build up the army in a comprehensive way so that it may effectively safeguard national security is a fundamental duty entrusted by the great cause of four modernizations to our army. We must make unremitting efforts and work hard to perform our duty so that our army can be in accord with the demands set forth by Chairman Mao in his poem "Song of the Eighth Company:" "Good discipline makes the army an indestructible wall; good military training makes it capable of fighting; good political consciousness makes it first of the nation; and good ideology makes it capable of making analysis." We must enhance the fighting capacity of the army in accordance with the demands on "being politically qualified, having perfect combat skills as well as a good work style and strict discipline, and being capable of safeguarding the nation effectively," which was put forth by Comrade Jiang Zemin, so that the army will always be worthy of the trust and esteem of the party and the people.

Economic & Agricultural

'Small Special Zones' Develop in Coastal Region

OW1305224391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2003 GMT 10 May 91

[Newsletter: "'Great Prospects for the Development Zones: About the 'Small Special Zones"'; by XINHUA Reporters Niu Changzheng (3662 7022 1767) and Wu Jincai (0702 6930 2088)]

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)—Currently, a new concept has emerged in the economic life in the coastal regions: "small special zones." Their official name is "economic and technological development zones." They are small compared with the five major special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, Xiamen, and Hainan. They are special because they enjoy some preferential policies similar to those for the special economic zones.

Deng Xiaoping Said: "It Is a Good Thing"

Toward the end of 1983, Tianjin Mayor Li Ruihuan submitted a proposal to the central leading comrades that a new type of development zones be set up in the port area of Tianjin to take advantage of its superior conditions. Comrade Deng Xiaoping took this proposal seriously. After hearing a briefing, he commented: "It is a good thing." In February 1984, Deng Xiaoping again

pointed out that in developing special zones and implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world, we must make clear one guiding principle: We must loosen up instead of tightening up. In addition to the existing special zones, we may also open up several areas in the coastal regions. These areas are not to be called special zones but they may implement some of the policies that are being carried out in the special zones.

In accordance with Deng Xiaoping's suggestion, the CPC Central Committee and State Council convened a forum in the Spring of 1984 on opening up 14 coastal cities. In late 1984, the State Council approved the plan for developing the Tianjin Development Zone. Beginning from 1985, all the coastal cities began to build economic and technological development zones.

Deng Xiaoping has always shown great interest in these windows of opening. His inscription for the Tianjin Development Zone clearly reveals his determination: "There are great prospects for the development zones."

Except for Wenzhou and Beihai, the remaining 12 coastal cities opened for overseas investment—Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Yantai, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Nantong, Shanghai, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Fuzhou, Guangdong, and Zhanjiang—have set up their own economic and technological development zones. Shanghai has set up two such zones—Mingxing and Hongqiao. In the spring of 1990 [year as transmitted], these reporters interviewed officers of the State Council Special Economic Zones Office on how things stood in these "small special zones." The progress can well be illustrated with the following figures:

—Since 1985, 13 development zones had attracted 1,100 foreign-investment projects involving the use of foreign funds amounting to \$2.08 billion, of which \$1.06 billion had already been used. Of these, 590 had already been put into operation.

—The total industrial output of 13 development zones reached 8.76 billion yuan in 1990; the accumulated industrial output in six years came to 20 billion yuan. Exports in 1990 came to \$710 million; the accumulated export in six years came to \$1.83 billion.

—During the years, the development zones developed 20 sq km of industrial lands. Many world famous large companies and multinationals have invested there. Most of the foreign-funded projects are production enterprises in the fields of electronics, machine-building, light industry, foods processing, garments, construction materials, and other fields, creating 140,000 jobs.

These development zones are, without question, golden areas that suddenly appeared throughout the vast territory of China. When they were first designated, the state required that projects in these zones be technologically advanced and export oriented. Among the projects that have been approved, 64.8 percent are technologically advanced and export oriented, making the zones windows of advanced technology and export bases. Many

products that can be called "first" products ever produced in China have emerged one after another in these zones, earning them ever increasing respect.

"Special" on the Strength of Policy, Not Increased Investment

A leader of the Tianjin Municipal Government hit the mark with his comment on the nature of development zones: "We are being granted a policy instead of more investment. This requires us to set a good example of doing more with less money."

Indeed. The Tianjin Municipal Government appropriated as little as 400,000 yuan to start up the development zone. However, when the policy is good, the vigor of the development zone itself can become a huge wealth. A formula that worked out in the Tianjin Development Zone over the past few years can be described as follows: When you invest 1 yuan, you can expect to attract \$2 and turn out goods worth as much as \$3.

This high level of performance far exceeded that of Tianjin's hundred-year-old old industrial zone.

What is so special about their policy?

Wu Rong, secretary of the Nantong city party committee in Jiangsu, handed the reporters a copy of a beautifully printed book entitled "Investment Guide." In its preface Xu Yan, the female mayor of the city, wrote: "The Economic and Technology Development Zone set up with the approval of the state has become a small special zone to open Nantong to the outside world. Meanwhile, various types of organs serving foreign businesses have been established, and relevant preferential policies also adopted.... [elipses as transmitted]"

On the "Investment Guide" are listed a series of regulations, including those of the State Council and Jiangsu Province. The regulations of Nantong city provide a complete range of specific items such as income tax, charges for the use of land, conveniences to be provided in exit and entry procedures, charges for land development, charges for room heating, expenses involved in purchasing and renting houses, and other items.

All the documents mentioned above give prominence to "preferential treatment."

It was these preferential policies that attracted investors, awakened the vitality of man, awakened the sleepy land, and enabled tracts of land that were deemed useless in the past to produce wealth.

Wealth: A Memorandum of Balancing the Books

When the question of foreign investment was discussed, people could not help but ask the question: Who will earn the money? In the development zones, this question was discussed without exception.

Preferential policies mean, in fact, making concessions in money matters. Why are concessions made? Moreover, why are concessions made to foreign capitalists?

Of course, we can relax if we try to discuss the idle chatter of ordinary citizens. However, if we want to find the answer to this question from the law governing economic development, the answer is clear: When an investor starts investing in a project, he has to input a large sum of money which he usually finds insufficient. Obviously, adopting a preferential policy to attract investors' interest is indispensable.

Viewed from another angle, a policy of making concessions in money matters is in fact a link of the production process which can be called "raising a chicken." Although the development zones have received preferential treatment from the state, invested enterprises do not go into production and make profits at the same time. Therefore, those enterprises that go into operation first will pay taxes to the state first. In the development zones, revenues can provide effective financial support to new enterprises. Viewed as a whole, what is seen before us is a good development prospect.

According to incomplete statistics, 13 small special zones paid 797 million yuan renminbi in taxes to the state in 1990. The accumulated tax in six years was 1.97 billion yuan.

More foreigners came to invest in the development zones along with the development of undertakings there. The scale of operations expanded as more investors came. Fuzhou Mayor Hong Yongshi told the reporters: In the 4.4-kilometer economic and technology development zone at Mawei, industrial projects have reached the saturation point, except for some space reserved for new projects, which are expanding from both ends of the development zone toward the opposite shore of the Min Jiang. Isn't this flourishing scene what we hoped for when we began to set up our development zone?

In the development zones, the volume of foreign investment and the capital needed for expansion are on the rise. This is a great amount of wealth in the possession of the zones.

The conclusion is obvious: We can make money only if we allow others also to make money; when we say mutual benefit, it includes us and they—foreign capitalists.

Is there any hope for the development zones if we continue to engage in a petty argument about making money or losing money or about how much money and how little money we have made? Let us have confidence; let us firmly believe that the development zones surely will benefit the Chinese people. Only thus will success be in our hands.

Shandong's Qingdao Attracts Foreign Funds

*OW0905125391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0958 GMT 9 May 91*

[Text] Qingdao, May 9 (XINHUA)—The Qingdao Economic and Technological Development Zone in east China's Shandong Province is attracting an increased amount of foreign investment.

In the first quarter of this year, the development zone approved six investment projects which involved a total investment of 38.11 million U.S. dollars, according to local economic officials.

The officials said that the a large number of investment projects are being negotiated and that 17 projects will require an investment of over 10 million U.S. dollars each.

Since the development zone was established six years ago, some 186 investment projects involving over 141 million U.S. dollars in investments have been approved.

The 186 projects thus far approved included 43 Sino-foreign joint ventures, solely foreign funded, or cooperative enterprises.

Liaoning's Danding City Attracts Foreign Funds

*OW0505165291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1457 GMT 5 May 91*

[Text] Shenyang, May 5 (XINHUA)—Dandong City in northeast China's Liaoning Province is seizing the chance of the city's present azalea festival to promote its economic relations with both domestic and foreign partners.

Nearly 5,000 people from domestic and foreign economic, trade, industrial, commercial and science and technological circles have come to the festival, which opened today.

Dandong is one of China's coastal open cities approved by the State Council and is also the country's biggest border city with over 1,800 industrial enterprises.

These enterprises produce more than 3,200 kinds of products, 450 of which have won national or provincial awards.

Over 200 of the city's products sell well in nearly 100 countries and regions throughout the world.

A series of preferential policy for foreign funded enterprises has been laid down by the municipal government. To date, 30 foreign funded enterprises produce nearly 100 million-yuan-worth of products a year.

With the construction of a new port area and the expansion of the old one the city is becoming another important port city in northeast China, where a big part of the country's heavy industry is located.

Dandong is also rich in aluminum, zinc, gold, boron and jade stone resources and it supplies about 10,000 tons of prawn a year. About 40 percent of the country's tussah silk are produced here.

Weihai City Mayor on Growing Foreign Investment

OW0505155591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1444 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Jinan, May 5 (XINHUA)—Weihai City in east China's Shandong Province has now become a "hot spot" for foreign investment.

Li Wenquan, the city's party secretary, told XINHUA that by the end of March this year the city had totally approved of the establishment of 160 foreign-funded projects, with a contracted foreign fund of more than 110 million U.S. dollars.

Li was the first mayor of the newly-approved city, and became the city's party secretary not long ago.

The overseas businessmen who have invested in Weihai are from more than 30 countries and regions in South-east Asia, North America and Western Europe, including Japan, Hong Kong and Macao.

Situated at the very tip of the Shandong peninsula, Weihai was approved by the State Council in 1987 as a prefecture-level city, and has since become the 15th coastal open city.

By now the fixed assets of the industrial enterprises in Weihai have reached 3.96 billion yuan, and the city's total industrial output value this year is expected to surpass 10 billion yuan, Li said.

He explained that one of the key points in the city's foreign economic co-operation is to introduce overseas funds, and advanced technology and equipment to develop new products, with the existing workshops and equipment as the basis.

A total of 35 foreign-funded enterprises have already opened here. In 1990 they achieved an industrial output value of 270 million yuan, twice as much as in the previous year. Meanwhile, their export volume surpassed 30 million U.S. dollars, 1.5 times over that of the previous year.

In the past three years the city has invested more than one billion yuan in construction of infrastructure, and its investment environment has been greatly improved with the accomplishment of projects such as a program-controlled telephone system with 6,000 lines and deep-water berths in the new port. The key projects under construction include a railway line from Weihai to Taocun, a satellite communications system and an 800,000 kw thermal power plant.

Li pointed out that in the coming ten years the emphasis of the city's foreign economic co-operation will be laid on the development of the textiles, light industry, food-stuffs, building materials, electronics, chemicals, machinery and other industries.

Financial Organizations Flock to Pudong

OW0305064291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0608 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)—Chinese and foreign financial organizations are flocking to Shanghai's Pudong Economic Development Zone, the overseas edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

According to the newspaper, 19 Chinese and foreign financial organizations have established branches and subcompanies in the development zone, which was established with the approval by the State Council on April 18 last year.

Meanwhile, 20 other foreign banks have applied for the establishment of branches in the zone.

Shanghai has opened China's first securities exchange center, specially to serve the zone.

These financial organizations will greatly promote the construction of infrastructure in the zone.

For instance, three Chinese specialized banks have provided a total of 10.5 billion yuan loans for the development zone to meet its construction costs during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95).

New open and preferential policies pertaining to the development zone are attracting more and more overseas investors, said the newspaper, adding that there have been 73 Sino-foreign joint ventures, solely foreign-funded and Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises in the development zone.

CEI Cites Coastal City, Zone 1990 Statistics

Revenue, Expenditure Figures

HK0105095891 Beijing CEI Database in English
1 May 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the local budgetary revenue of coastal open cities and special economic zones [SEZ] in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Total	4,218,272	4,065,112	3.8
Coastal Open cities	3,696,486	3,621,112	2.1
Dalian	235,137	254,585	-7.6
Qinhuangdao	40,729	40,347	0.9
Tianjin	473,914	497,228	-4.7
Yantai	103,272	93,399	10.6
Weihai	36,076	33,014	9.3
Qingdao	227,804	221,183	3.0

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Lianyungang	39,808	37,287	6.8
Nantong	126,871	121,429	4.5
Shanghai	1,627,000	1,587,289	2.5
Ningbo	158,907	152,751	4.0
Wenzhou	88,920	87,672	1.4
Fuzhou	109,447	100,509	8.9
Guangzhou	344,505	316,543	8.8
Zhanjiang	68,225	64,716	5.4
Beihai	15,871	13,160	20.6
SEZ cities	448,051	381,519	17.4
Shenzhen	216,963	187,696	15.6
Zhuhai	44,433	39,918	11.3
Shantou	83,673	72,819	14.9
Xiamen	102,982	81,086	27.0
Hainan province	73,735	62,481	18.0

Following is a list showing the local budgetary expenditure of coastal open cities and special economic zones [SEZ] in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Total	2,896,795	2,691,065	7.6
Coastal Open cities	2,275,336	2,167,659	5.0
Dalian	188,575	172,127	9.6
Qinhuangdao	29,292	26,801	9.3
Tianjin	375,518	347,036	8.2
Yantai	89,973	79,008	13.9
Weihai	34,806	29,987	16.1
Qingdao	116,396	113,585	2.5
Lianyungang	38,929	34,753	12.0
Nantong	70,647	65,938	7.1
Shanghai	753,683	733,147	2.8
Ningbo	96,895	89,355	8.4
Wenzhou	86,996	75,767	14.8
Fuzhou	83,845	78,579	6.7
Guangzhou	229,117	248,285	-7.7
Zhanjiang	62,763	56,773	10.6
Beihai	17,901	16,518	8.4
SEZ cities	449,159	385,316	16.6
Shenzhen	197,993	173,007	14.4
Zhuhai	55,502	51,674	7.4
Shantou	101,685	90,997	11.7

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Xiamen	93,979	69,638	35.0
Hainan province	172,300	138,090	24.8

Retail Sales

HK2504131691 Beijing CEI Database in English
25 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the total retail sales of social commodities in coastal open cities and special economic zone in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (percent)
Total	14,388,865	13,969,100	3.0
Coastal Open cities	12,224,444	11,951,186	2.3
Dalian	816,935	808,259	1.1
Qinhuangdao	185,143	181,721	1.9
Tianjin	1,487,275	1,445,302	2.9
Yantai	591,346	554,194	6.7
Weihai	306,292	274,219	11.7
Qingdao	743,670	703,175	5.8
Lianyungang	243,239	231,499	5.1
Nantong	605,700	610,400	-0.8
Shanghai	3,524,519	3,527,905	-0.1
Ningbo	615,816	601,314	2.4
Wenzhou	476,452	475,027	0.3
Fuzhou	498,185	484,594	2.8
Guangzhou	1,539,376	1,519,460	1.3
Zhanjiang	501,990	451,760	11.1
Beihai	88,506	82,357	7.5
SEZ cities	1,764,418	1,615,241	9.2
Shenzhen	683,894	545,382	25.4
Zhuhai	198,719	192,456	3.3
Shantou	588,236	625,369	-5.9
Xiamen	293,569	252,034	16.5
Hainan province	400,003	402,673	-0.7

State-Run Enterprise Investment

HK2404101291 Beijing CEI Database in English
24 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is fixed assets investment of state-run enterprises in coastal open cities in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Total	5,761,682	4,765,810	20.9
Coastal Open cities	4,619,650	3,758,399	22.9
Dalian	318,686	264,635	20.4
Qinhuangdao	126,405	94,556	33.7
Tianjin	696,423	683,960	1.8
Yantai	131,495	101,787	29.2
Weihai	31,762	28,230	23.1
Qingdao	261,060	230,511	13.3
Lianyungang	70,981	66,332	7.0
Nantong	63,268	71,662	-11.7
Shanghai	1,800,987	1,753,794	2.7
Ningbo	184,384	154,419	19.4
Wenzhou	46,620	45,660	2.1
Fuzhou	175,753	162,296	8.3
Guangzhou	604,983		0
Zhanjiang	85,104	90,035	-5.5
Beihai	18,739	10,522	78.1
SEZ [special Economic Zone] cities	877,891	774,838	13.3
Shenzhen	532,876	454,049	17.4
Zhuhai	120,805	97,354	24.1
Shantou	128,602	125,625	2.4
Xiamen	95,608	97,810	-2.3
Hainan province	264,141	232,573	13.6

Capital Construction Investment

HK2404101491 Beijing CEI Database in English
24 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is capital construction investment in coastal open cities in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau:

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Total	3,854,944	3,278,312	17.6
Coastal open cities	2,866,718	2,387,618	20.1
Dalian	180,105	176,993	1.8
Qinhuangdao	103,572	70,532	46.8
Tianjin	400,633	376,485	6.4
Yantai	75,197	62,411	20.5
Weihai	11,819	13,155	-10.2
Qingdao	145,310	133,099	9.2
Lianyungang	58,637	53,186	10.2

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Nantong	37,435	40,571	-7.7
Shanghai	1,076,671	1,124,467	-4.3
Ningbo	142,030	120,896	17.5
Wenzhou	36,067	34,223	5.4
Fuzhou	137,890	128,820	7.0
Guangzhou	411,415		0
Zhanjiang	45,323	48,313	-6.2
Beihai	4,614	4,467	3.3
SEZ [Special Economic Zone] cities	767,527	690,939	11.1
Shenzhen	495,040	435,438	13.7
Zhuhai	109,916	87,679	25.4
Shantou	95,301	94,696	0.6
Xiamen	67,270	73,126	-8.0
Hainan Province	220,699	199,755	10.5

Renovation Investment

HK2404101691 Beijing CEI Database in English
24 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is renovation investment in coastal open cities in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau:

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Total	1,716,896	1,377,418	24.6
Coastal Open cities	1,588,164	1,281,941	23.9
Dalian	90,768	84,850	7.0
Qinhuangdao	21,799	19,860	9.8
Tianjin	231,023	247,223	-6.6
Yantai	42,273	38,926	8.6
Weihai	17,583	14,789	18.9
Qingdao	87,669	93,964	-6.7
Lianyungang	12,344	13,146	-6.1
Nantong	25,333	31,091	-18.5
Shanghai	724,316	629,327	15.1
Ningbo	42,354	33,523	26.3
Wenzhou	10,553	10,919	-3.4
Fuzhou	36,349	33,244	9.3
Guangzhou	192,985	0	
Zhanjiang	39,421	25,024	57.5
Beihai	13,394	6,055	121.2
SEZ [Special Economic Zone] cities	85,290	63,248	34.9

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Shenzhen	25,108	9,140	174.7
Zhuhai	3,991	3,197	24.8
Shantou	27,853	26,227	6.2
Xiamen	28,338	24,684	14.8
Hainan Province	43,442	32,229	34.8

Direct Foreign Investment

HK0205141291 Beijing CEI Database in English
2 May 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the direct foreign investment put in coastal actual open cities and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: U.S. dollars)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (percent)
Total	166,291	167,672	-0.8
Coastal Open cities	90,673	91,640	-1.1
Dalian	20,129	8,057	149.8
Qinhuangdao	1,939	691	180.6
Tianjin	8,227	8,222	0.1
Yantai	3,018	1,141	164.5
Weihai	607	756	-19.7
Qingdao	4,588	5,801	-20.9
Lianyungang	140	736	-81.0
Nantong	1,024	683	49.9
Shanghai	17,719	42,212	-58.0
Ningbo	2,197	1,557	41.1
Wenzhou	248	568	-56.8
Fuzhou	10,194	5,035	102.5
Guangzhou	18,087	13,431	34.7
Zhanjiang	1,624	2,564	-36.7
Beihai	932	180	417.8
SEZs	65,563	65,325	0.4
Shenzhen	38,994	29,252	33.3
Zhuhai	6,910	5,328	29.7
Shantou	12,386	9,765	26.8
Xiamen	7,273	20,980	-65.3
Hainan Province	10,055	16,707	-6.1

Direct Foreign Investment

HK2604121091 Beijing CEI Database in English
26 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the direct foreign investment in coastal open cities and

special economic zones [SEZ] in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Total	372,800	325,470	14.5
Coastal Open cities	193,137	140,910	37.1
Dalian	32,380	20,900	54.9
Qinhuangdao	688	1,637	-58.0
Tianjin	13,173	8,457	55.8
Yantai	6,469	3,169	104.1
Weihai	1,641	2,416	-32.1
Qingdao	6,649	3,189	108.5
Lianyungang	261	602	-56.6
Nantong	4,961	1,913	159.3
Shanghai	37,463	35,975	4.1
Ningbo	5,371	3,740	43.6
Wenzhou	799	896	-10.8
Fuzhou	27,370	15,156	80.6
Guangzhou	47,183	40,101	17.7
Zhanjiang	5,055	2,626	92.5
Beihai	3,674	133	2662.4
SEZ cities	166,781	156,500	6.6
Shenzhen	67,899	46,945	44.6
Zhuhai	25,584	12,840	99.3
Shantou	24,743	19,809	24.9
Xiamen	48,555	76,906	-36.9
Hainan province	12,882	28,060	-54.1

Overall Foreign Investment

HK3004095691 Beijing CEI Database in English
30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the number of contracts for foreign investment agreed in coastal open cities and special economic zones [SEZ] in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau:

CITY	(Unit: Piece)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) (percent)
Total	6,241	5,344	16.8
Coastal Open cities	4,075	3,368	21.0
Dalian	213	172	23.8
Qinhuangdao	15	12	25.0
Tianjin	130	112	16.1
Yantai	162	128	26.6

CITY	(Unit: Piece)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Weihai	41	29	41.4
Qingdao	65	53	22.6
Lianyungang	12	7	71.4
Nantong	34	83	-59.0
Shanghai	222	251	-11.6
Ningbo	103	71	45.1
Wenzhou	41	28	46.4
Fuzhou	233	214	8.9
Guangzhou	2,711	2,121	27.8
Zhanjiang	72	80	-10.0
Beihai	21	7	200.0
SEZ cities	1,905	1,593	19.6
Shenzhen	796	711	12.0
Zhuhai	407	267	52.4
Shantou	340	292	16.4
Xiamen	362	323	12.1
Hainan province	261	383	-31.9

Following is a list showing the number of direct foreign investment in coastal open cities and special economic zones in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau:

CITY	(Unit: Piece)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Total	3,578	3,026	18.2
Coastal Open cities	1,584	1,266	25.1
Dalian	185	143	29.4
Qinhuangdao	15	11	36.4
Tianjin	129	97	33.0
Yantai	82	63	30.2
Weihai	39	29	34.5
Qingdao	63	44	43.2
Lianyungang	7	6	16.7
Nantong	33	21	57.1
Shanghai	201	199	1.0
Ningbo	88	63	39.7
Wenzhou	41	28	46.4
Fuzhou	233	214	8.9
Guangzhou	389	292	33.2
Zhanjiang	59	49	20.4
Beihai	20	7	185.7
SEZ cities	1,742	1,382	26.0
Shenzhen	757	647	17.0

CITY	(Unit: Piece)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Zhuhai	385	225	71.1
Shantou	338	285	18.6
Xiamen	262	225	16.4
Hainan province	252	378	-133.3

Earnings Figures

HK2904141491 Beijing CEI Database in English
29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the foreign exchange income (Bank Exchange settlement) of coastal open cities and special Economic Zones [SEZ] in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 U.S. Dollars)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Total	1,461,087	1,293,452	13.0
Coastal Open cities	1,270,259	1,144,369	11.0
Dalian	44,870	49,915	-10.1
Qinhuangdao	69,379	60,321	15.0
Tianjin	143,573	123,934	15.8
Yantai	15,820	13,533	16.9
Weihai	126	96	31.2
Qingdao	266,347	242,938	9.6
Lianyungang	11,327	12,493	-9.3
Nantong	7,530	8,122	-7.3
Shanghai	522,063	476,624	9.5
Ningbo	20,327	15,111	34.5
Wenzhou	1,366	874	56.3
Fuzhou	71,826	59,538	20.6
Guangzhou	78,695	67,639	16.3
Zhanjiang	8,470	7,303	16.0
Beihai	8,540	5,928	44.1
SEZ cities	185,384	143,429	29.3
Shenzhen	101,866	83,011	22.7
Zhuhai	12,376	9,443	31.1
Shantou	45,367	36,992	22.6
Xiamen	25,774	13,983	84.3
Hainan province	5,444	5,654	-3.7

Following is a list showing the export earnings of coastal open cities and special economic zones in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 U.S. Dollars)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
Total	1,293,630	1,139,654	13.5
Coastal Open cities	1,158,797	1,035,860	11.9
Dalian	35,413	41,556	-14.8
Qinhuangdao	66,221	57,233	15.7
Tianjin	142,432	122,746	16.0
Yantai	14,550	12,423	17.1
Weihai	15		0
Qingdao	258,008	235,163	9.7
Lianyungang	9,799	11,476	-14.6
Nantong	7,157	7,755	-7.7
Shanghai	460,291	411,208	11.9
Ningbo	18,702	13,978	33.8
Wenzhou	829	194	327.3
Fuzhou	67,845	54,923	23.5
Guangzhou	62,341	55,742	11.8
Zhanjiang	6,739	5,640	19.5
Beihai	8,455	5,823	45.2
SEZ cities	130,940	98,458	33.0
Shenzhen	59,823	47,708	25.4
Zhuhai	8,448	6,887	22.7
Shantou	39,200	31,798	23.3
Xiamen	23,439	12,065	94.5
Hainan province	3,893	5,336	-27.0

Following is a list showing the processing and assembling earnings in coastal open cities and special economic zones in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 U.S. Dollars)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
Total	50,184	41,398	21.2
Coastal Open cities	14,815	13,583	9.1
Dalian	400	296	35.1
Qinhuangdao	0	0	
Tianjin	1,141	1,021	11.8
Yantai	190	13	1361.5
Weihai	3	0	
Qingdao	1,443	1,689	-14.6
Lianyungang	0	0	
Nantong	0	0	
Shanghai	4,751	2,961	60.5
Ningbo	1,169	555	110.6
Wenzhou	8	13	-38.5

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 U.S. Dollars)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
Fuzhou	432	1,966	-78.5
GLangzhou	5,203	4,901	6.2
Zhanjiang	68	151	-55.0
Beihai	16	17	-5.9
SEZ cities	35,369	27,815	27.2
Shenzhen	29,369	21,897	34.1
Zhuhai	1,988	1,603	24.0
Shantou	3,839	3,916	-2.0
Xiamen	173	399	-56.6
Hainan province	0	0	

Agreed Foreign Capital

HK2604155391 Beijing CEI Database
in English 26 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the agreed foreign capital amount in coastal open cities and special economic zones [SEZ] in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
Total	447,318	520,108	-14.0
Coastal Open cities	247,765	304,700	-18.7
Dalian	48,086	38,873	23.7
Qinhuangdao	689	2,585	-73.3
Tianjin	14,365	24,517	-41.4
Yantai	9,100	7,340	24.0
Weihai	2,077	2,570	-19.2
Qingdao	7,886	15,168	-48.0
Lianyungang	1,062	1,133	-6.3
Nantong	5,138	5,840	-12.0
Shanghai	57,367	120,180	-52.3
Ningbo	8,072	6,197	30.3
Wenzhou	799	896	-10.8
Fuzhou	27,850	16,782	66.0
Guangzhou	55,426	57,778	-4.1
Zhanjiang	6,148	4,708	30.6
Beihai	3,700	133	2682.0
SEZ cities	183,349	182,195	0.6
Shenzhen	69,344	48,904	41.8
Zhuhai	30,085	24,182	24.4
Shantou	27,357	25,613	6.8
Xiamen	96,563	83,496	-13.3
Hainan province	16,204	33,213	-51.2

Actual Foreign Capital Used

HK0205141091 Beijing CEI Database in English
2 May 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the actual foreign capital used in coastal open cities and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

City	(Unit: 10,000 U.S. dollars)		
	1990	1989	Change over (pc)
Total	334,880	336,419	-8.6
Coastal Open cities	220,053	248,003	-11.3
Dalian	39,417	19,363	103.6
Qinhuangdao	1,939	1,065	82.1
Tianjin	34,123	45,355	-24.8
Yantai	5,323	2,099	153.6
Weihai	820	767	6.9
Qingdao	7,519	10,815	-30.5
Lianyungang	1,215	2,042	-40.5
Nantong	4,215	3,612	16.7
Shanghai	77,108	118,954	-35.2
Ningbo	7,703	3,218	139.4
Wenzhou	248	574	-56.8
Fuzhou	10,220	6,536	56.4
Guangzhou	26,737	29,842	-10.4
Zhanjiang	2,508	3,394	-26.1
Beihai	958	367	161.0
SEZs	95,845	102,319	-6.3
Shenzhen	51,857	45,809	13.2
Zhuhai	10,828	16,947	-36.1
Shantou	15,853	15,741	0.7
Xiamen	17,307	23,822	-27.3
Hainan Province	18,982	16,097	17.9

Import Value

HK2504142791 Beijing CEI Database in English
25 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the total import value of coastal open cities and special economic zones in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

City	(Unit: 10,000 U.S. dollars)		
	1990	1989	Change over (pc)
Total	833,552	810,053	2.9
Coastal Open cities	369,976	443,166	-16.5
Dalian	26,269	25,325	3.7
Qinhuangdao	9,127	3,726	145.0
Tianjin	40,446	52,817	-23.4

City	(unit: 10,000 U.S. dollars)		
	1990	1989	Change over (pc)
Yantai		0	0
Weihai	3,049	2,447	24.6
Qingdao	8,120	11,530	-29.6
Lianyungang	333	589	-43.5
Nantong	3,529	3,577	-1.3
Shanghai	204,227	272,168	-25.0
Ningbo	1,878	4,019	-53.3
Wenzhou	629	329	91.2
Fuzhou	8,918	5,782	54.2
Guangzhou	62,439	60,312	3.5
Zhanjiang		0	0
Beihai	1,012	545	85.7
SEZ cities	417,017	293,349	42.2
Shenzhen	247,529	157,831	56.8
Zhuhai	15,967	17,799	-10.3
Shantou	116,400	85,086	36.8
Xiamen	37,121	32,633	13.8

Export Value

HK2504132091 Beijing CEI Database in English
25 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list showing the total export value of coastal open cities and special economic zones in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
Total	1,698,346	1,418,174	19.8
Coastal Open cities	1,128,750	988,562	14.2
Dalian	66,914	56,417	18.6
Qinhuangdao	43,208	26,196	64.9
Tianjin	178,555	168,604	5.9
Yantai	44,342	33,710	31.5
Weihai	1,741	1,040	67.4
Qingdao	33,529	29,429	14.3
Lianyungang	5,559	5,034	10.4
Nantong	15,576	10,409	49.6
Shanghai	532,050	502,088	6.0
Ningbo	27,848	17,957	55.1
Wenzhou	1,792	992	80.6
Fuzhou	23,360	14,124	65.4
Guangzhou	138,801	110,722	25.4
Zhanjiang	4,412	11,163	29.1
Beihai	1,063	777	36.8

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
SEZ cities	522,458	393,530	32.8
Shenzhen	299,581	217,428	37.8
Zhuhai	48,865	36,508	33.8
Shantou	95,864	74,916	28.0
Xiamen	78,148	64,916	20.8
Hainan province	47,138	36,082	30.6

Value of Export Goods

HK2604155791 Beijing CEI Database in English
26 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is output value of export goods in coastal open cities in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
Total	4,740,284	3,625,227	30.8
Coastal Open cities	2,998,896	2,455,839	22.1
Dalian	349,147	271,799	28.5
Qinhuangdao	23,788	18,156	31.0
Tianjin	423,937	417,792	1.5
Yantai	184,852	145,379	27.2
Weihai	112,249	97,503	15.1
Qingdao	327,915	272,963	20.1
Lianyungang	36,347	28,339	28.3
Nantong	282,323	226,847	24.5
Shanghai	0	0	
Ningbo	249,500	197,200	26.5
Wenzhou	72,556	61,219	18.5
Fuzhou	245,354	159,521	53.8
Guangzhou	628,458	513,545	22.4
Zhanjiang	47,059	43,577	8.0
Beihai	15,411	1,999	670.9
SEZ cities	1,741,388	1,169,388	48.9
Shenzhen	1,026,271	679,987	50.9
Zhuhai	154,553	82,477	87.4
Shantou	266,697	208,647	27.8
Xiamen	293,867	198,277	48.2
Hainan province	0	0	

Foreign-Funded Enterprise Output

HK2604155591 Beijing CEI Database in English
26 apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is output value of foreign-funded enterprises in coastal open cities in 1990

released by the State Statistical Bureau:

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
Total	3,443,820	1,826,072	88.6
Coastal Open cities	1,642,6709[as published]	622,213	164.0
Dalian	60,594	0	
Qinhuangdao	9,892	10,891	-9.2
Tianjin	0	0	
Yantai	9,367	5,924	58.1
Weihai	11,840	2,201	437.9
Qingdao	25,715	14,463	77.8
Lianyungang	18,362	8,420	118.1
Nantong	641,653	0	
Shanghai	0	0	
Ningbo	83,625	38,523	117.1
Wenzhou	6,504	2,678	142.9
Fuzhou	277,477	206,459	34.4
Guangzhou	468,998	314,459	49.1
Zhanjiang	24,736	14,824	66.9
Beihai	3,907	3,371	15.9
SEZ cities	1,769,001	1,177,981	50.2
Shenzhen	1,069,324	687,604	55.5
Zhuhai	157,084	106,932	46.9
Shantou	177,623	120,100	47.9
Xiamen	364,970	263,345	38.6
Hainan province	32,149	25,878	24.2

Light Industrial Output

HK2304091891 Beijing CEI Database in English
23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following are light industrial output value indexes of coastal open cities in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
Total	19,038,410	17,453,329	9.1
Coastal Open cities	16,296,859	15,364,952	6.1
Dalian	638,726	631,054	1.2
Qinhuangdao	93,431	87,407	6.9
Tianjin	2,091,355	2,026,095	3.2
Yantai	646,152	579,075	11.6
Weihai	414,085	342,937	20.7
Qingdao	1,173,977	1,099,207	6.8
Lianyungang	200,560	196,147	2.2

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC)
Nantong	1,028,400	947,600	8.5
Shanghai	5,737,300	5,626,400	2.0
Ningbo	5,039,141	953,219	9.0
Wenzhou	350,994	309,626	13.4
Fuzhou	548,999	484,887	13.2
Guangzhou	1,930,814	1,730,732	11.6
Zhanjiang	334,753	292,064	14.6
Beihai	68,172	58,502	16.5
SEZ [Special Economic Zone] cities	2,539,742	1,921,925	32.1
Shenzhen	1,155,247	834,852	38.4
Zhuhai	338,790	236,792	43.1
Shantou	578,263	481,054	20.2
Xiamen	467,442	369,227	26.6
Hainan Province	201,809	166,452	21.2

Heavy Industrial OutputHK2304091691 Beijing CEI Database in English
23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following are heavy industrial output value indexes of coastal open cities in 1990 released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
Total	12,990,909	12,237,135	6.2
Coastal Open cities	12,041,563	11,431,615	5.3
Dalian	1,041,759	980,382	6.3
Qinhuangdao	134,357	120,063	11.9
Tianjin	1,772,704	1,726,360	2.7
Yantai	495,962	444,255	11.6
Weihai	305,415	248,728	22.8
Qingdao	709,345	667,560	6.3
Lianyungang	119,070	104,310	14.2
Nantong	490,900	468,900	4.7
Shanghai	4,809,000	4,557,500	5.5
Ningbo	655,856	652,900	0.5
Wenzhou	220,199	227,110	-3.0
Fuzhou	301,456	288,695	4.4
Guangzhou	879,918	844,764	4.2
Zhanjiang	92,415	87,699	5.4
Beihai	13,207	12,389	6.6

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
SEZ [special Economic Zone] cities	888,396	743,790	19.4
Shenzhen	457,825	329,704	38.9
Zhuhai	80,969	65,209	24.2
Shantou	167,982	172,855	-2.8
Xiamen	181,620	176,022	3.2
Hainan province	60,950	61,730	-1.3

Industrial Output Value IndexesHK2304091491 Beijing CEI Database in English
23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following are industrial output value indexes of coastal open cities in 1990 based on the 1980's fixed price released by the State Statistical Bureau.

CITY	(Unit: 10,000 yuan)		
	1990	1989	CHANGE OVER (PC) [percent]
total	32,029,319	29,690,464	7.9
Coastal Open cities	28,338,422	26,796,567	5.8
Dalian	1,680,485	1,611,436	4.3
Qinhuangdao	227,788	207,470	9.8
Tianjin	3,864,059	3,752,455	3.0
Yantai	1,142,114	1,023,330	11.6
Weihai	719,500	591,665	21.6
Qingdao	1,883,322	1,766,767	6.6
Lianyungang	319,630	300,457	6.4
Nantong	1,519,300	1,416,500	7.3
Shanghai	10,546,300	10,183,900	3.6
Ningbo	1,694,997	1,606,119	5.5
Wenzhou	571,193	536,736	6.4
Fuzhou	850,455	773,582	9.9
Guangzhou	2,810,732	2,575,496	9.1
Zhanjiang	427,168	379,763	12.5
Beihai	81,379	70,891	14.8
SEZ [special Economic Zone] cities	3,428,138	2,665,715	28.6
Shenzhen	1,613,072	1,164,556	38.5
Zhuhai	419,759	302,001	39.0
Shantou	746,245	653,909	14.1
Xiamen	649,062	545,249	19.0
Hainan province	262,759	228,182	15.2

East Region**Lu Rongjing Underscores Ideological Work**

OW1305012591 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 May 91

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] According to ANHUI RIBAO, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, recently addressed a provincial meeting held in Anqing City 3-5 May to discuss intensification of the party's ideological and theoretical work.

Lu Rongjing said: Marxism is now facing a new challenge under today's changeable international climate. One important assignment for us communists, leading cadres, and theoretical workers is to seize this opportunity and confront this challenge. There is a lot theoretical workers can do to achieve the second strategic goal, as well to accomplish the Eighth Five-Year Plan and other assignments to be fulfilled by the end of this century. We should have a sense of urgency, know our historic responsibilities and our glorious mission, and contribute to accomplishing all the missions history has assigned us.

Lu Rongjing stressed: The party's ideological and theoretical construction is the foundation of party construction. Party committees at all levels, especially those above county level, must attach great importance to theoretical work, expand their contingents of theoretical workers, and intensify theoretical study themselves. While studying Marxism, we must integrate theory with reality, pay great attention to dealing with issues relevant to world outlook and party spirit, and already be ready to serve the people wholeheartedly. We must be able to withstand the tests from the struggle between peaceful evolution and counter-peaceful evolution, from the challenge to our party's ruling status, and from the reform and open endeavor. We must uphold Marxism and socialism. Theoretical study should be integrated with our work. We should conduct an investigation and study at grassroots units more often and settle practical issues by means of theoretical work. Theoretical work should also be integrated with party construction, reform, openness, development of productive forces in society, and the work of building a socialist society with distinctive characteristics. We must make sure that actual results are achieved.

In a written message to the meeting, Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, stressed that theoretical workers must make active efforts to study theories about party construction during the new period, and organize the vast numbers of cadres and people to study Marxism and the outlines of the 10-year economic program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Yang Yongliang said: Theoretical workers must improve their work style, work earnestly, thoroughly understand the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, examine the local situation, and link theoretical study with the actual state of affairs, so that

theoretical work can really serve party construction and economic construction in a down-to-earth manner.

The meeting was sponsored by lecturers' groups formed by the provincial party committee, the Propaganda Department of the Anqing City party committee, and the Propaganda Department of the Anqing Petrochemical Plant party committee.

Present at the meeting were 86 theoretical work cadres from various prefectural and municipal party committees and large enterprises throughout Anhui. A total of 54 dissertations were presented at the meeting.

Also present were Ling Yun, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial Federation of Institutes of Social Sciences; Wang Shimang, deputy secretary of the Anqing City party committee; and Pang Gongyu, deputy secretary of the Anqing Petrochemical Plant party committee.

Li Jiapeng, deputy head of the Lecturers' Group of the Anhui Provincial party committee, closed the meeting with a speech.

Shandong Sponsors Hi-Tech Development Forum**Jiang Chunyun Attends**

SK1205024691 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 May 91

[Excerpt] On 11 May, the provincial party committee and the people's government jointly sponsored a forum in the Nanjiao Guesthouse of Jinan City on developing high and new technologies. The forum is mainly aimed at implementing the directives given by the principal leading comrades of the central authorities, at exchanging the experience gained by various units across the province in developing high and precision technologies, and at discussing the issue of how to develop high and precision technologies in the province in the coming five to 10 years.

Attending the forum were leading comrades of provincial level organs including Jiang Chunyun, Gao Changli, Ma Zhongcai, Li Chunting, and Song Fatang.

As was learned, our province will establish five zones in the cities of Weihai, Jinan, Qingdao, Yantai, and Zaozhuang, which are in charge of developing the products of high and precision technologies during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, our province organized its scientific and technological forces to overcome technical difficulties in their superior fields and achieved more than 800 results in such technologies as electronic information, information transmission, lasers, biology, and research of new materials. Of these results, more than 60 percent of them have reached domestic or foreign advanced standards. Meanwhile, the province also trained a large number of specialized technical personnel and built a contingent with almost 10,000 members who are in charge of

development or research on high and precision technologies. Since 1988, the province has put into production or operation 140 results scored in the Spark Project, which may realize 1.4 billion yuan of output value, 300 million yuan of profits and taxes, and 200 million yuan of settled foreign exchange after they have been totally fulfilled. [passage omitted]

Jiang Speaks

SK1305112991 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the forum on developing high and new technologies on 11 May. In his speech he stressed that efforts should be made to enhance the sense of developing high science and technology in the entire party and among the people, and to mobilize all forces to march toward the fields of high and new technologies.

Jiang Chunyun stated in his speech that, generally speaking, our province should rapidly carry out the development of high and new technologies on the following three fronts: 1) A good job should be done in utilizing the sources of high and new technologies adopted by industrial enterprises in the five development zones of Weihai, Jinan, Qingdao, Yantai, and Zaozhuang; 2) we should apply the high and new technologies to improving traditional enterprises; and 3) we should encourage various industries and trades to show an increase in establishing high and new technology enterprises.

Jiang Chunyun pointed out in his speech that in developing high and new technologies, and in conducting guidance over the development work, it is necessary to deal well with the four relations between the work of upgrading technical standards and that of popularizing high and new technologies, between the work of introducing outside high and new technologies and that of assimilating the imported technologies and of creating something new in them, between the work of building the zones of high and new technical development and that of applying the imported technologies to improving the out-dated enterprises, and between the work of developing high and new technologies and that of overcoming the technical difficulties in scientific research.

1. In dealing with the relation between upgrading and popularization, the entire province should realistically do a good job in running the five development zones. Counties, cities, and various industries and trades should foster their typical enterprises in developing the high and new technologies and should bring into full play their promoting and exemplary role in development. Efforts should be made to continuously and deeply conduct education among staff members and workers, to carry out on-the-job training among them, to conduct the work of eliminating illiteracy among peasants and training work for them, and to mobilize the masses to vigorously engage in technical renovations so as to promote the overall development of social productive forces.

2. In dealing with the relation between the work of importing high and new technologies, and that of assimilating the imported technologies and of creating something new in them, we should regard the imported technologies as fine seeds, should not only enable them to blossom and bear fruit on our land but also have them be bred on a large scale, and should also make them graft and hybridize each other so as to enable them to become much better.

3. In dealing with the relation between the work of building high and new technical development zones and that of applying the imported technologies to improving the outdated enterprises, the high and new technical development zones should actively introduce their new technologies to the outdated enterprises and provide managerial experience for them. In conducting technical renovations, the outdated enterprises should actively adopt the high and new technologies and the advanced managerial experience, should explore the best way of boldly catching up with the advanced standard, and should realistically encourage the outdated enterprises to avoid the road of old society on which, in conducting technical renovations, enterprises just move out from their old working sites and still keep the old equipment and engage in the same operation.

4. In dealing with the relation between the work of developing high and new technologies and that of overcoming the technical difficulties in scientific research, we should pay attention to the two characteristics of high and new technologies. One is the high standard which is in the leading position both at home and abroad; and the other is the new course, new technology, and new product. To reach the high standard and to obtain new things, we cannot be separated from the work of overcoming the technical difficulties in scientific research. Introducing foreign advanced technologies, assimilating them at home, and creating something new in them even require scientific research. It may be said that developing high and new technologies has paved a vast field for scientific research which also is a reliable foundation for developing high and new technologies.

In citing the issue of training talented personnel and building the personnel contingent in his speech, Jiang Chunyun pointed out that in accelerating the pace of making technical progress and of developing high and new technologies, we should do a great deal of careful and painstaking work in various fields. The key to fulfilling the tasks in this regard lies in training thousands and tens of thousands of talented personnel proficient in high and new technologies and in building an enormous and powerful scientific and technical personnel contingent. The province, cities, prefectures, counties, and departments at all levels should connive, encourage, and organize the scientific and technological personnel to open the enterprises of high and new technologies in the development zones through the multiple measures of deepening the reform drive, promoting the administrative work, imposing an urge by implementing the policies, and conducting guidance by formulating plans, and also to go to large and medium-sized enterprises to apply the

high and new technologies to improve the traditional enterprises, and to go to various industries and trades to help them show an increase in establishing the enterprises of high and new technologies.

Jiang Chunyun stressed in his speech that at present, our province is just in the initial period of developing high and new technologies; urgently requires the support of various social circles; and should make a large breakthrough in creating a good climate and good conditions, and in particular in increasing the input and in giving aid to implementing the policies. Party committees and governments at all levels, particularly cities and prefectures which contain a development zone, should place the work of developing high and new technologies on their important daily schedule, should engage in research in a regular manner, and should inspect the work in a regular way. Cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres, should make efforts to study the knowledge of high and new technologies and the advanced managerial experience, to explore the law of developing high and new technologies, and to turn themselves from nonprofessional personnel to professional ones as soon as possible. Meanwhile, they should make all-out efforts to publicize the work of developing high and new technologies; to foster the powerful social opinions of respecting knowledge and talented personnel across the province; to succeed in having everyone show concern for high and new technologies, various industries, and trades; and to actively develop the high and new technologies.

Attending the forum were leading comrades including Ma Zhongcai, Li Chunting, and Song Fatang.

Jiang Chunyun Meets Grassroots-Bound Cadres

SK1105045391 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Over the past few days, more than 1,000 cadres dispatched by the provincial level organs, who are responding to the call of the provincial party committee and the people's government, have happily gone to grassroots level units to sign their contracts with villages or enterprises in order to help them successfully handle their affairs and to take up 1.5-years of training. The provincial level organs have generally held their send-off parties for their out-going cadres. Attending the parties to enthusiastically see them off and to encourage them to take up new working posts were leading comrades including Jiang Chunyun, Ma Zhongcai, Li Zichao, Miao Fenglin, Li Chunting, Yan Qingqing, Ma Shizhong, Zhang Ruiheng, Wang Jiangong, and Lu Maozeng.

The number of cadres who have been dispatched to grassroots level units is 1,019. Of these cadres, eight are from various departments and bureaus, 114 are from various offices, and 897 are from the units at or below the section level. They have been respectively placed in 44 districts of county-level cities, eight provincial-level cities and prefectures, 121 townships and towns, 186 villages, and in 40 enterprises. The leading personnel of provincial level units have attached great importance to

the work of selecting and dispatching cadres to go to grassroots level units and have been willing to dispatch their able personnel. They contend that these cadres will certainly become the new force to enhance the building of grassroots level units.

During the send-off parties, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the people's government delivered speeches in which they encouraged these comrades, after settling down in grassroots level units, to lead or unite with the broad masses of cadres and people at grassroots levels in order to earnestly implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and of the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress; to wage arduous struggles; to conduct their work in a down-to-earth manner; to put their ability to good use; to display their skill to the full; to make due contributions to successfully fulfilling the grand targets of the 10-year programs and the Eighth Five-Year Plan; to reinforce the close ties between the party and the people; and to score achievements in both work and training. Many cadres dispatched to grassroots level units expressed that under no circumstances will they let their leaders and comrades down, will definitely treasure the opportunity of going down to grassroots level units; will set strict demands for themselves; will learn with an open mind from local cadres and masses; will enthusiastically render services for grassroots level units; will do a deed of merit and score achievements in their new posts; and will carry out the qualified fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them for the going-down operation.

Shandong To Renovate 'Taishan Stele' Site

*OW1605041791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0023 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Jinan, May 16 (XINHUA)—A 2,200 year old stone carving on Taishan Mountain is scheduled for repair in the near future.

The municipal government of Tai'an City, site of Taishan Mountain, has invited experts to choose the appropriate method for carrying out the project.

The carving, which is known as the "Taishan Stele," was the work of Li Si, prime minister of Emperor Qin Shihuang (259-210 BC). At present the carving is kept at the Daimiao Temple which is located at the foot of Taishan Mountain.

Historical records show that the stele originally consisted of 222 Chinese characters, but a long history of environmental and human damage inflicted upon the carving have reduced that number to only nine and one half characters.

Emperor Qin Shihuang is known to have traveled throughout the country, and during his travels to have set up steles in many places. However, to date only the "Taishan Stele" and the "Langye Stele," both of which are in east China's Shandong Province, have been found.

When the repairs are completed the stele will be moved to the summit of Taishan Mountain.

Reports Continue on Pudong Development

Anhui To Assist in Construction

HK1605061891 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
16 May 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhang Yu'an]

[Text] Huaibei City in Anhui Province has vowed to step up development of its energy and building materials industries to meet the needs of constructing the Pudong New Area in Shanghai.

Pudong is China's latest ambitious project, a 350-square kilometre development zone which will cost some \$11.5 billion and span this century and the next.

Wang Chengfa, Party secretary of the Huaibei municipal committee, said the city had taken steps to guarantee strong and punctual support to Pudong.

Estimates show that in the coming five years, about \$4.8 billion will be needed to build infrastructural projects and other facilities in Pudong, which need a lot of building materials and power supply.

Anhui is a neighbouring province of Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city which suffers from a serious shortage of energy supply, including both coal and electricity.

Huaibei City is one of the country's 10 major coal production centres and a key energy resource base in East China.

First of all, Wang said, Huaibei will concentrate on developing its coal industry in the coming five years.

Proven coal deposit in the city is eight billion tons and currently, its coal output reaches 18.5 million tons a year.

To speed up the development, Wang invited overseas businessmen to invest in the city's energy resource industry as well as other high energy consumption businesses, with a lure of "preferential policies" for overseas investors.

At the same time, the city will expand its thermo-power station from the present 750,000 kilowatts to 950,000 kilowatts by the end of next year, he said.

A 1.2 million kilowatt thermopower station, which is now at preparatory stage, is expected to be completed by the end of 1995.

By then, Wang said, Huaibei will be the leading energy supplier to the East China area and will play an important role in Pudong's construction.

The city is also preparing to set up a large cement plant with an annual output capacity of 1.2 million tons, whose completion will double the city's building materials production.

At the moment, both building materials and construction companies of the city have joined the Pudong construction move.

Bank Branch To Open

OW1605031091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1435 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Shanghai, May 15 (XINHUA)—The branch bank of the Bank of China (BOC) which opened today in Pudong will provide strong funding and policy support for the development of the Pudong economic zone.

According to BOC, the new branch will operate under the principle of "outside-orientation and all-round development," and will provide full banking and agency services to the economic zone.

BOC President Wang Deyan told those present at the ceremony that his bank has drafted favorable treatment policies in 10 specific areas as part of its support for development of the Pudong area.

Wang announced that the BOC will provide 100 million U.S. dollars in loans in each of the next two years for infrastructure development in the area.

At the same time, the Bank of China group in Hong Kong and Macao will provide 200 million U.S. dollars in short-term loans each year which enterprises in the area can use as working capital to engage in the production of export goods, according to Wang.

The BOC president disclosed that his bank and the Bank of China group will be responsible for raising over 100 million U.S. dollars to co-invest in the construction of the Pudong International Financial Building.

Wang said that when conditions permit the Pudong branch will receive approval and support from the head office to form the Shanghai International Financial Personnel Service Company in order to supply the area with the badly needed banking and financial services professionals [as received].

The Pudong branch will operate as an independent accounting unit and will be responsible for its own profits and losses. Wang said. It will also be granted favorable treatment by the head office concerning profit-sharing, operating costs, equipment procurement and recruiting.

At today's opening ceremony, official [word as received] from the branch bank signed co-operative agreements and letters of intent for loans to the Gaoqiao Petrochemical Company, the Waigaoqiao Bonded District Development Company and the China Shipbuilding Works.

State Councillor Li Guixian, who is also governor of the People's Bank of China—China's central bank, attended today's ceremony.

Li Zemin Meets Hong Kong Shipping Magnate

*OW1305120991 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 4 May 91 p 1*

[Text] On the evening of 3 May, Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Ge Hongsheng, governor of the Provincial People's Government; Chen Anyu, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Shang Jingcai, chairman of the Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, cordially met at Huanglong Hotel in Hangzhou with Hong Kong noted personage Mr. Dong Jianhua, chairman of the board of directors of Dong's Shipping Group from Hong Kong, and Mrs. Dong.

Dong's Shipping Group is reputed to be one of the world's seven shipping magnates. Its founder was the late Dong Haoyun. Carrying on his late father's enterprise, Mr. Dong Jianhua has made very encouraging achievements in developing the undertakings of Dong's Shipping Group.

At the meeting, Li Zemin cordially said to Mr. Dong Jianhua: We got acquainted for the first time when you visited our province last year. This time you lead a large visiting group to Zhejiang. We are very glad. Li Zemin warmly praised Dong's family for being concerned about and supporting development of their native home, and hoped that in the future Dong's family could develop even more cooperation there.

Provincial Governor Ge Hongsheng called on Mr. Dong Jianhua and other friends to make suggestions and offer advice for Zhejiang's development and make common efforts to promote its growth.

Mr. Dong Jianhua expressed his heartfelt happiness when he saw the picture of prosperity in Zhejiang.

Accompanying the visiting group are Dong Jiancheng, vice chairman of the board of directors of Dong's Shipping Group, and Mrs. Dong; Gu Guohua, chairman of the board of directors of the Hong Kong Taichangxiang Shipping Corporation, and Mrs. Gu; and some 20 other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Dong and their party came to visit Zhejiang at Provincial Governor Ge Hongsheng's invitation. They arrived in Dinghai on 30 April. After sweeping their ancestors' tombs in Dinghai, they went to Ningbo to visit Beilungang. Yesterday afternoon they arrived in Hangzhou. The main purpose of this visit is to invite their relatives residing overseas to return to their native homes for a reunion and to see new features there. In addition, they will discuss economic cooperation projects with the province's departments.

On behalf of his family, Mr. Dong Jianhua recently donated teaching instruments worth \$450,000 to Zhoushan Navigation School to show his kindly feelings for the people of his native land.

Present at the meeting were Hangzhou City Mayor Lu Wenge and responsible persons of the province's departments.

When Mr. Dong Jianhua and his party arrived in Hangzhou, Vice Governor Wang Zhonglu welcomed them at the gate of the guesthouse where they were to stay.

Zhejiang Reaps Benefits of Economic Cooperation

OW1205154591 Hangzhou Zhejiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] By giving fuller play to the role of the combined advantages in professions, technology, and funds, Zhejiang's economic and technical cooperation and material system have actively developed and secured a supply of energy resources, and raw and semi-processed materials from outside Zhejiang. In recent years, Zhejiang has imported energy resources, and raw and semi-processed materials including coal, petroleum, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, light industrial and textile raw materials, chemical industrial raw materials, timber, and fertilizer from outside Zhejiang. The total import value was more than 10 billion yuan. These imports have contributed actively to Zhejiang's economic development.

As of now, by undertaking investment and development, joint ventures, compensation trade, barter trade, and exporting technology for materials, our province has opened up and developed many relatively consolidated economic cooperative ventures involving energy resources, and raw and semi-processed materials with over 20 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in China.

Since 1980, Zhejiang and Shanxi Provinces have developed inter-provincial cooperation. Zhejiang has supplied to Shanxi more than 250 million kg of cheap rice and wheat, and over 20 million kg of edible oil worth 254 million yuan. In return, Zhejiang has received from Shanxi over 6.5 million metric ton of cheap coal.

The Zhejiang Provincial Metal Materials Company has accumulatively invested 499 million yuan. It has successively developed compensation trade, and investment and development with 27 large and medium-sized enterprises in China's 14 provinces and cities. As of now, it has received for Zhejiang 1.424 million metric ton of iron and steel, pig iron, and nonferrous metal.

The Zhejiang Provincial Economic Cooperation Company has organized annual imports of materials worth nearly 300 million yuan through investment and development, and barter trade. From 1988 to 1990, this company has transferred from outside more than 1.2 million metric ton of materials in short supply including petroleum-related commodities, coal, and steel materials through economic cooperation.

Buddhist Statue Renovated in Zhejiang Province

*OW1605044191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0031 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Hangzhou, May 16 (XINHUA)—The renovation of a Buddhist statue found in the Dafo Temple in Xinchang County, east of China's Zhejiang Province, was recently completed.

The one year project included gilding the Buddhist statue, which is 15.74 meters in height. The statue is believed the tallest of its kind in east China.

The statue was carved in a cliff on Tiantan Mountain between 486 and 516, and the Dafo Temple dates back over 1,600 years.

This is the first renovation and gilding project on this particular Buddhist statue since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

Southwest Region

Tibet's Gyaincain Norbu Hears News Briefing

*OW1505014791 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 May 91*

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] At the Tibet Autonomous Region Trade Union Council on the afternoon of 10 April [as heard], the GONGREN RIBAO [WORKERS' DAILY] agency held a news briefing on the paper restoring its reporters' station in Tibet.

On behalf of the regional trade union council, Gazang Gongbu, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region Trade Union Council, congratulated GONGREN RIBAO on restoring its reporters' station in Tibet. Gyaincain Norbu was present at the briefing to extend congratulations to GONGREN RIBAO. Danzim, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, attended and addressed the briefing. He hoped that, under the local party committee's leadership, the reporters' station would work hard to report on all spheres in Tibet. The party Central Committee's press units and the press units in Tibet presented silk banners to GONGREN RIBAO reporters' station in Tibet in celebration of its resumption.

Tibetan Official Outlines PLA Contributions

*OW1105123091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0507 GMT 11 May 91*

[By reporter Li Shiyuan (2621 4258 0337)]

[Text] Lhasa, 11 May (XINHUA)—On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet, Raidi, executive deputy secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee and chairman of the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met with reporters and lauded the officers and men of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and armed police units stationed in Tibet for their great contributions to construction in Tibet.

Raidi said: After successfully completing the various tasks of safeguarding the frontier, performing tactical duties, undergoing educational training, and carrying defense construction works, officers and men of the PLA and armed

police units stationed in Tibet have persisted in the objective of serving the people wholeheartedly and regarded the people as their kinsmen and Tibet as their home in playing an important role and performing meritorious service in Tibet's construction. Their contributions can be summarized in the following 10 major fields:

—They have built the world-renowned Sichuan-Tibet and Qinghai-Tibet Highways. In the course of marching into Tibet in the early days of liberation under extremely difficult conditions, the PLA built two highways to Tibet from Sichuan and Qinghai with a total length of 3,529 km, thereby creating a miracle in the history of road construction and closely linking Tibet with the motherland's hinterland.

—They have built Gongga Airport, the world's highest airport and an unprecedented achievement in Tibet's aviation annals.

—They have built hydroelectric power stations. In the early 1960's, the PLA built the Najin Power Station, the first modern large-capacity power station in Tibet, on the banks of the Lhasa River, which has played an important role in ensuring power supplies for industry and civilians in Lhasa City. Later, the PLA built a total of 149 hydroelectric power stations in various places in Tibet to make production and the people's lives more convenient.

—They have built the first factory and reservoir in Tibet. After entering into Tibet, PLA units built Linzhi Wool Mill and Lhasa Tannery, both the first in Tibet. They also constructed Hutouya Reservoir, the first on the Tibet Plateau, which has benefited 70,000 mu of farmland.

—They have promoted agricultural development in Tibet. The large number of commanders and fighters transformed nature and helped develop farmland on barren soil, setting up a total of 16 army-run land reclamation farms and dozens of grain production bases. They introduced advanced production technology to Tibet and disseminated it among 1 million emancipated serfs, thereby enabling Tibet's grain production to increase several fold.

—They have laid Tibet's first petroleum pipeline. In the early 1970's, the PLA, in the spirit of fighting successive battles, laid the 1,200-km pipeline from Golmud to Lhasa, solving the problem of bringing oil to Tibet.

—They have provided free medical care to Tibetan compatriots. In the past decade alone, the PLA and armed police units have sent a total of 2,788 medical teams to provide free medical treatment to over 10 million patients. The PLA has also trained a large number of medical and health personnel.

—They have volunteered in the construction of public welfare facilities. According to incomplete statistics, since 1985 the PLA and armed police units stationed

in Tibet mobilized large numbers of personnel and vehicles to volunteer in the construction of 197 public welfare facilities.

—They have played an active role in dealing with emergency situations and rescuing natural disaster victims. Since 1978, the PLA and armed police units took part in putting down forest fires and dealing with emergency situations on 2,311 occasions, rescuing a total of 3,900 victims, over 1 million head of livestock, and 1.37 million tonnes of materials.

—They have taken the initiative in key state construction projects. In recent years, the PLA and armed police units voluntarily undertook the construction of the China-Nepal Highway, Yanghu Power Station, and the project to expand Gongga Airport. At present, thousands of officers and men are still working at construction sites.

Raidi said: During the long years of peaceful construction in Tibet, officers and men of the PLA and Armed Police units have shared weal and woe and fostered profound links with the Tibetan people. They are the people most trusted and cherished by Tibetans. Their prominent contributions to Tibet will be forever remembered by people of all nationalities in Tibet.

'Traveller' Reports on Situation in Lhasa

HK1605025891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0211 GMT 16 May 91

[By Pierre Lanfranchi]

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (AFP)—A cleanup campaign is under way in the Tibetan capital Lhasa, one week before the 40th anniversary of what China calls its "peaceful liberation" of the Himalayan region, a traveller just back from Tibet has reported.

Garbage collection and repair work are particularly visible in the Barkhor market, which surrounds the Jokhang temple, the most sacred site in Tibetan Buddhism, the traveller said.

Mass protests against the Chinese government in 1987, 1988 and 1989 took place in front of the Jokhang, during which dozens of people were killed, hundreds injured and, in March 1989, martial law imposed.

Chinese workers were seen feverishly repainting public buildings and structures bordering the streets. Piles of garbage have been cleared away and streets are being repaved.

More than a year after the lifting of martial law in May 1990, the police and military still maintain a tight grip on Lhasa. Guards can be seen stationed all around Barkhor market, where pilgrims visiting Jokhang traditionally gather, the traveller said.

Armed men are posted permanently on the roof of the police station near Jokhang. Convoys of trucks filled with soldiers rumble through the streets of the city and surrounding areas.

Everybody arriving on the road from Lhasa's civilian airport, some 100 kilometers (60 miles) away, has to pass through military checkpoints, the traveller said.

Troops have also been deployed around the Sera monastery about 10 kilometres (six miles) outside Lhasa and the monks, who have often taken part in anti-Chinese demonstrations, are barred from leaving.

Nevertheless, the military presence has been kept discreet for fear of provoking trouble, the traveller said.

The authorities have even ordered residents to dress up on May 23, the 40th anniversary of the official integration of Tibet into the People's Republic of China, Tibetans told the traveller.

Many of them ask foreigners for photographs of the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader who has been in exile in India since 1959.

"The young are increasingly resigned and have been fleeing in large numbers to Nepal and India," he quoted a resident of Lhasa as saying, adding that alcoholism was growing in Tibetan households.

Shops in the capital however are well-stocked, offering many Indian and Nepalese goods.

Unlike in other major Chinese cities on the occasion of important anniversaries, none of the usual propaganda banners are visible in Lhasa.

There were also none of the public works campaigns by the military and police usually noted on such occasions. A single barber from the third police brigade was cutting hair for free on a downtown city street, while a mechanic from the same unit mended bicycles, the traveller said.

The Chinese authorities have denied accusations from the Dalai Lama's office in India that a curfew is to be imposed from May 20 to 25 during the ceremonies commemorating the takeover.

The vice minister at the State Nationalities Affairs Commission let it be understood last week that no Beijing-based foreign journalists would be allowed to go to Tibet in the next few weeks despite numerous requests.

"Anyone is welcome to visit Tibet, but Tibetans welcome friends and not people without goodness," Zhou Jia said.

On Wednesday the Chinese authorities accused the Dalai Lama of inciting separatist riots in Lhasa and maintaining an army of 10,000 people.

Tibet's regional government had "conclusive evidence that the exiled Tibetan separatists not only supported the

unrest financially, but sent people to plot, instigate and organize them directly," the Xinhua news agency said.

"The Dalai Lama can hardly lay the blame on someone else," the official agency said, adding that the decision to award him the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize had a "strong political slant" and was "obviously wrong."

It alleged that Tibetan exiles were operating a 10,000-strong "Special Frontier Army" that made raids into Tibet to "scout, sabotage, incite defections and organize underground reactionary organizations."

XINHUA Reports Tibetan Contributions to China

*OW1605033391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2013 GMT 13 May 91*

[“Newsletter”: “The Motherland Will Not Forget—Notes on the Tibetan People’s Contributions to the Motherland; by XINHUA reporters Wang Yongzhi (3769 3057 3112) and Wang Hongwei (3769 1347 0251)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)—This is a wonderland. This is a vast plateau.

It is on the highest and largest highland in the world, known as “the third polar of the earth,” that the Tibetan people, a great and industrious nationality, are working hard and quietly devoting themselves to developing and defending this region of the motherland.

Scholars on Tibetan affairs hold that a socialist Tibet characterized by stability, unity, and prosperity is the most valuable gift the Tibetan people have presented to the motherland in the 40 years since peaceful liberation.

I

Tibet, an area of 1.2 million square km, provides a [natural] defense for the southwest area of the motherland. The Tibetan people have a long history and a glorious patriotic tradition.

The “Uncle-Nephew League Monument,” which has stood for 10 centuries, and a post road built in the Tang Dynasty, which extends 10,000 li, symbolize the long-standing close feelings between the Tibetan people and the people of various nationalities in the interior of China. A register of 130,000 households, which already is an ancient but still dazzling book, embodies the centripetal force of this nationality toward the big family of the motherland.

Liu Shengqi, a research fellow and noted expert on Tibetan affairs of the Nationalities Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, summed up his lifelong studies by saying, The development and building of the southwestern border region and the maintenance of unification and stability of the motherland are the greatest contribution the Tibetan people have made to the motherland.

In modern times, the Tibetan people rose against invading imperialists, adding with their blood and lives an immortal chapter to the history of the Chinese nation’s struggle against imperialism. When British imperialism’s troops attacked the Longtushan border checkpost in 1888, Tibetan armymen and people heroically resisted the invaders, killing more than 100 enemy troops. British imperialism invaded Tibet for the second time in 1904, and the Tibetan armymen and people quickly massed a 16,000-strong force to launch a fierce counterattack against the British troops. The Tibetan armymen and people heroically resisted the British troops in Gyangze, a place of strategic importance in Shannan, for more than two months, and repeatedly inflicted heavy losses on the numerically superior British troops armed with better equipment. After the historical curtain of the peaceful liberation of Tibet rose, the Tibetan people actively assisted and supported the People’s Liberation Army [PLA] in advancing into the region. Recalling the history of that period, Yin Fatang, a veteran of the 18th Army, which marched into Tibet, said: When two PLA regiments awaited orders in an area east of Gongbuda Jiang, local Tibetan people sold more than 200,000 kg of grain to the troops. More than 300 Tibetan people from Jiachazong crossed over mountain after mountain and spared no pain to carry more than 6,000 kg of grain to PLA troops. As Li Jue, former chief of staff of the 18th Army, said, the successful completion of the great cause of peacefully liberating Tibet was a great victory for the party’s realistic ideological line and nationality policy as well as an outstanding contribution made by the Tibetan people to the Chinese nation’s cause of unity and progress.

On 10 March 1959, the upper-stratum reactionary clique in Tibet openly tore up the “17-point agreement,” and brazenly started an armed rebellion across the region in an attempt to split the motherland and defend the feudal serf system. The people of all nationalities and upper-stratum patriots in Tibet, rose one group after another to wage a resolute struggle against the rebels. They organized self-defense organizations, such as self-defense teams, joint defense teams, and livestock-protection teams; and helped the rebellion-quelling troops in transporting supplies, repairing roads, delivering messages, and standing guard. Many people said, “We will resolutely support the rebellion-quelling Liberation Army wherever it is.” The vast number of enslaved serfs and slaves in Tibet, with the support of the party, then plunged themselves into an earth-shaking democratic reform which buried the feudal serf system.

During the 1962 “self-defense counterattack,” the Tibetan people went all-out to defend the motherland’s territory. They supported the front with more than 30,000 civilian laborers, more than 10,000 head of draft animals, and some other materials.

Despite all of this, the splittists constantly raise a hubbub for “Tibet independence” and collude with imperialist forces in creating disturbances; however, the broad masses of the working people and upper-stratum patriots

in Tibet have for many years always supported the motherland. Stability and unity always have existed on the 1.2 million square km land comprising Tibet. The cause of unity and progress among all nationalities in Tibet has been consolidated and enhanced constantly.

A responsible comrade of Tibetan nationality of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission said with pride over and over at news conferences for Chinese and foreign journalists that the broad masses of the Tibetan people love the CPC and the socialist motherland and their faith in defending the motherland's unification cannot be changed by any forces.

II

Tibet is a beautiful and rich treasure-land. Complex geographic conditions and the unique plateau climate create special difficulties for development and construction here, however. The feudal serf system, which lasted 700 years, left the Tibetan people in poverty, backwardness, stagnation, and decline. With the support of the people of all nationalities across the country in the last 40 years, however, the Tibetan people have drawn a magnificent picture on this attractive land of the motherland.

In Lhasa City, modern buildings have replaced low earthen houses of the past. The Yangbajing geothermal power station and the high-elevation long runway of Gonggar airfield are unique in the world. The region has achieved a historic leap in agricultural and animal husbandry production. Modern industries have been built from scratch and begun to take shape. A prosperous, socialist new Tibet is standing erect in the southwest frontier of the motherland.

The 15,000 workers and 37,000 cadres of Tibetan nationality who have grown up over the past 40 years have become the backbone force in building a new Tibet. Large numbers of emancipated serfs have become senior officers of the PLA troops stationed in Tibet, making up 30 percent of the officers at the division and regiment levels. Among the new generation of builders are national model workers and recipients of the "May First Labor Medal." A tunneling team composed of Tibetans—the No. 1243 Geothermal Tunneling Team—has been named by the State Council as a "heroic tunneling team in the highland that defies both hardship or death." Fearing neither bitter cold nor windstorms, they worked with utter devotion in building China's largest geothermal experimental base and created a world-class miracle in the windy and snowy plateau.

The vast number of peasants and herdsmen have worked hard to transform Tibet's backward agriculture. The region's grain production increased from 155 million kg in 1952 to 555 million kg last year; the number of livestock rose from 9.74 million head to 22.8 million in the same period.

At a seminar sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to mark the 40th anniversary of Tibet's peaceful liberation, experts and scholars pointed out: The history of Tibet in the 40 years since its peaceful

liberation is a history of the Tibetan people, under the leadership of the party, dedicating themselves to the construction of the Tibet Plateau, which makes up one-eighth of China's territory.

III

Through the ages, the Tibetan people, who rose up at the foot of the Himalayas, have braved winds and storms and toiled unceasingly. They have explored continually under the glimmers of Buddha's images and the shades of pagodas, and fought tenaciously between evil and justice, darkness and light.

People will not forget the world's longest epic—"Life of King Gesar"—that ranks as a poetic masterpiece through the ages; the awesome Potala Palace that has sat atop Mount Hong [Red Mountain] in Lhasa for 1,300 years, the "Love Songs of Cangyang Jiacuo" that have been translated into many languages and read with admiration around the world, as well as the philosophy, religion, written language, medicines, calendar, mathematics, historical biographies, and drama with unique Tibetan characteristics. This splendid culture is an embodiment of the Tibetans' inexhaustable wisdom; it immensely enriches the treasure house of the culture and arts of the Chinese nation and is a source of its pride.

Today, Cedain Zhoima's beautiful voice, Luo Nianyi's tender melodies, and Zhaxi Wada's eloquent novels, together with the exciting and uninhibited ethnic songs and dances of the snowy plateau, have spread to the cities and country of the land of China and are being enjoyed and loved by people of all nationalities.

Noted Japanese painter Hirayama Ikuo once admired: The light of Tibet is not merely a part of China's cultural wealth, but also is a gem of the world's arts.

People will not forget: Shortly after putting down the historic pen with which he signed the 17-point agreement, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme opened the door of his family's granary to the people's soldiers. In spite of advanced age, this patriotic Tibetan of foresight and sagacity is still working diligently for the prosperity of the motherland and Tibet.

People will not forget: The Panchen Great Master straightforwardly stated his opposition to armed rebellion. He once announced solemnly to the world: "Tibet will forever be Tibet of China." Even on his deathbed, this outstanding, patriotic Tibetan leader said again and again: "We must safeguard national unity as we cherish our eyes."

In order to defend the motherland's unity and develop this piece of the motherland, the Tibetan people have erected a monument built with wholehearted dedication on the roof of the world. The motherland will never forget this; people of all nationalities across the country will never forget this.

Achievements Seen in Tibet's Economic Construction

*OW 1605081591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0541 GMT 16 May 91*

[**"Tibet's Achievements in Economic Construction (Tibet's Today and Yesterday Backgrounder)"—XINHUA headline]**

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—Tibet has made great achievements in economic construction in the past 40 years since its peaceful liberation, especially since the democratic reform.

These achievements can be seen in the following five areas:

First, rapid progress in agriculture and animal husbandry. The development of Tibet's agriculture and livestock breeding has been secured through a reliance on policy, technology and input, and by arousing and maintaining the production enthusiasm of farmers and herdsmen.

In 1990, the total output value of Tibet's agriculture and livestock breeding came to 789 million yuan; its grain production reached an all-time high of 555 million kg, more than 3.5 times as much as the 155 million kg in 1952. Despite the snow disaster in 1990, the worst in 100 years, Tibet's livestock provided a total of 93 million kg of meat, a record high in Tibetan history and, in addition, it turned out 178 kg of milk, 8.5 million kg of wool and 496,000 kg of goat hair, essentially equal to historical records.

Second, Tibet's modern industry has grown out of nothing. Before liberation, Tibet had almost no modern industry to speak of. Over the past 40 years, it has gradually established more than 260 industrial enterprises in more than 10 trades specializing in power-generating, mining, wool textile, leather tanning, building materials, chemicals, paper making, printing and food processing.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90), added fixed assets came to 1.9 billion yuan. In 1990, Tibet turned out 235 million yuan in industrial output value, 310 million kWh of electricity, and widely utilized geothermal energy, solar energy and wind energy.

At present, 88 percent of the counties in the region have hydro-electric stations and 32 percent of the townships are supplied with electricity.

Third, the national handicraft industry has been developed. Tibet's time-honoured national handicraft industry boasts unique craftsmanship. Before liberation, however, it was extremely backward and chiefly for the benefit of aristocrats and monasteries. Craftsmen and artisans were at the bottom rung of the social ladder, seriously handicapping the development of the industry.

Over the past 40 years, with the assistance of the people's government, Tibet's national handicraft industry has been rapidly restored and developed. Since 1980, the state has given Tibet 25 million yuan in aid for its

national handicraft industry. At present, Tibet has 108 national handicraft enterprises, producing more than 1,600 kinds of products for use by local people. Some of its products with distinctive local flavours have entered the international market, including carpets which are sold to Europe and the United States.

In 1989, the total output value of Tibet's national handicraft industry came to 41.07 million yuan. In addition, there are now 6,999 rural enterprises and projects engaged in diversified production (including 319 run by townships, 110 by villages, 480 by groups of households and 6,090 by individuals), bringing in a total income of 320 million yuan in 1990.

Fourth, the conditions for communications and transportation have improved remarkably. In the past, there was not a single good highway in Tibet and transportation was extremely inconvenient within Tibet and beyond. There were only "goat's trails," "monkey's roads," and "single-plank bridges and suspension cableways."

Over the past 40 years, the state has invested more than 3 billion yuan in the development of Tibet's communication and transportation facilities. There are now highways totalling 21,720 km in length and more than 720 bridges, forming a network of 15 trunk lines (the Sichuan-Tibet, Qinghai-Tibet, Xinjiang-Tibet, Yunnan-Tibet and Sino-Nepalese highways), and 315 branch lines radiating from the city of Lhasa.

Except for the county of Motuo, highways now reach every county and 77 percent of the townships in the region. An oil pipeline, 1,080-km long, has been laid between Golmud and Lhasa. Since 1956, air services have been gradually opened between Lhasa and Lanzhou, Xian, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Golmud and Kathmandu, capital of Nepal.

Fifth, developing trade and tourism. In the past, Tibet remained closed or semi-closed to the outside world for a long time. Since its peaceful liberation, however, and particularly since it introduced the economic reform and open policies in the last decade, Tibet has experienced rapid development in trade and tourism.

Today, it has **more than 880 commercial establishments, more than 880 collective supply and marketing co-operatives and 40,000 private commercial households.** In 1990, the region's total volume of retail sales amounted to 1.5 billion yuan and the volume of import and export reached 245 million yuan.

Since 1980, with the help of the central government and other provinces and municipalities, Tibet has established a group of modern hotels and restaurants and improved its tourist facilities. The region has received more than 100,000 tourists and earned thereby 225 million yuan and 27 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange.

Tibet has also made big progress in finance, post and telecommunications and weather forecasting services.

Tibet Opens 1,400 Religious Institutions

*OW1405064291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0551 GMT 14 May 91*

[“1,400 Religious Institutions Opened to Public in Tibet (Tibet's Today and Yesterday Backgrounder)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)—To date, 1,400 monasteries and other religious institutions have been repaired, refurbished and opened to the public in Tibet.

And some 34,000 lamas and nuns have taken up residence in these establishments.

The monasteries have three sources of income: alms from worshipers; production and commercial activities; and government grants.

Various party and state policies, including the policy of ensuring religious freedom have been implemented in Tibet with the same vigour as in other parts of China.

Northeast Region**Heilongjiang Official on Improving Social Order**

SK1305040691 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] On 11 May, at the provincial meeting on improving social order through comprehensive efforts of the units directly under the central and the provincial authorities, Du Xianzhong, vice governor of the province, pointed out that the units directly under the central and the provincial authorities should implement the policy of whoever in charge being responsible for the improvement of social order, and should define the boundary of duties of respective units with a view to greatly pushing forward the work of improving social order through comprehensive efforts.

The meeting's participants maintained: Since the beginning of this year, various units directly under the central and the provincial authorities have done a great deal of work in comprehensive improvement for social order. Harbin Engineering College, Harbin Shipbuilding College, and some other colleges have maintained their campus stability by dealing blows to crimes with one hand and grasping ideological education with the other. The provincial women's federation and women's federation organizations at various other levels have mobilized women to participate in the comprehensive efforts to improve social order. About 150,000 women have gone on patrol to maintain public order, 100,000 women have volunteered to stand guard [words indistinct], and 60,000 women have participated in local guard service.

Vice Governor Du Xianzhong said at the meeting: The units directly under the central and the provincial authorities should enhance understanding, strengthen the sense of responsibility and the sense of urgency in making comprehensive efforts to maintain social order.

During the period of general war, the units directly under the central and the provincial authorities should firmly grasp the political stability and public security guard work of their own in order to give the criminals no opportunity. Such units should pay attention to education work to minimize the incidence of unlawful and criminal cases. Such units also should strengthen comprehensive efforts to maintain social order of their own units and participate in the comprehensive improvement of social order of their own localities to make more contributions to successfully maintaining social order through comprehensive measures.

The provincial communications department, the provincial post and telecommunications administration, and three other departments introduced their experiences at the meeting.

Heilongjiang Produces Record Sugar Output

*OW1605081291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0632 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Harbin, May 16 (XINHUA)—During the 1990-1991 sugar-making period, northeast China's Heilongjiang Province produced over 780,000 tons of sugar, 220,000 tons more than its previous record from the 1988-1989 period.

Situated in an area between frigid and temperate zones, the province is the largest beet production base in China. Its annual sugar output accounts for above half of the country's total.

According to Zhang Enyu, director of the provincial sugar-refining industrial corporation, the success of the beet-sowing plan last year was due to good weather, climate and the implementation of sound production methods.

This year, the amount of beet-growing areas in the province has also exceeded last year's figure, he said.

Jilin CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting Ends

SK1305013891 Changchun Jilin People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2100 GMT 10 May 91

[Excerpts] The three-day 18th Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth Jilin Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] ended on 10 May. While the meeting was in session, Standing Committee members conscientiously listened to the explanation made by (Gao Jinchang), vice chairman of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, on the draft outlines of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the national economic and social development of the province, and conducted a warm discussion of the draft outlines. [passage omitted]

Wang Yunkun, vice governor of the province; Zhang Hongwen, secretary general of the provincial government; and responsible comrades of pertinent departments of the provincial government, attended the

16 May 1991

meeting to listen to the speeches made by the CPPCC members. The meeting's participants also discussed and adopted the [words indistinct].

Gao Wen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: Drawing up the outlines of the province's 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan is a major event of the province, and has a bearing on the future and destiny of the province in the next decade and even the next century. He expressed hope that CPPCC organizations at all levels throughout the province would carry out the superiority of the CPPCC by closely centering on the two subjects of the CPPCC work characterized by unity and democracy, and would dedicate themselves to comprehensively fulfilling the magnificent goals defined by the outlines of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the national economic and social development of the province.

Attending the 10-May meeting were Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Zhang Dexin, Luo Yuejia, Jin Minghan, Cai Qiyun, and Feng Xirui, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Jilin Sets Up Special Zone for Oil Industry

*OW1505111891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0933 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Changchun, May 15 (XINHUA)—Jilin Province in northeast China recently announced the establishment of the Qianfu Economic Development Zone, which will serve to develop oil resources in the western areas of the province.

The setting up of the zone is aimed at building a second oil and chemical production base in Jilin Province. It is also the fifth special zone in the province after the Hekou Economic and Trade Zone, the Huichun Economic Development Zone, the Ji'an Economic Open Zone and the Changchun New Technology Zone.

Located in the central-west part of the province, the zone encompasses 12,000 square kilometers and a population of 1.57 million. It has rich oil, mineral, agriculture, water and timber resources. It will mainly develop the energy and raw material industries in the province.

Its proved reserves of oil and natural gas amount to 404 million tons and three billion cubic meters, respectively.

The country's eighth biggest oilfield, the Jilin oilfield, is also in the zone.

Wang Yunkun, vice governor of the province, said that the zone will strengthen economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with both domestic and overseas firms, and attract more overseas funds and advanced technologies.

Wang said that the provincial government would adopt preferential policies for foreign investment, export and border trade in the zone.

Liaoning Official Addresses 12 Mar Congress

*SK1505093891 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 17 Mar 91 p 2*

[Report on the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delivered by Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, at the fourth session of the Seventh Liaoning Provincial People's Congress on 12 March 1991]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies:

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Seventh Liaoning Provincial People's Congress, I would like to deliver a work report to the current session for examination and discussion.

Since the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee, in line with the various resolutions adopted by the session, has regarded the maintenance of stability as the task of top priority, has positively implemented the guidelines of the sixth and the seventh plenary sessions of the 13th party Central Committee as well as the seventh provincial party congress by focusing on improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reform, and developing the economy; has earnestly performed the functions and duties entrusted on it by the constitution and the law; and has further played the role as local organs of state power. Over the past year, the Standing Committee has convened a total of seven meetings; examined, discussed, and formulated nine local rules and regulations; revised two local rules and regulations; approved seven local rules and regulations; and adopted one regulation governing the autonomy of autonomous counties. The local rules and regulations formulated in 1990 were more than those formulated in any of the previous 10 years. In line with the demands of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress has organized People's Congress Standing Committees in various cities, some People's Congress deputies, and various pertinent departments to discuss the law on railways and eight other laws, has asked for their opinions on these laws, and many of their opinions have attracted attention and have been adopted by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has also strengthened supervision over the work of the provincial government, the work of the provincial people's court, and the work of the provincial people's procuratorate; and has listened to 22 work reports, adopted four resolutions, and appointed or removed according to law a number of state functionaries.

1. Strengthen the Building of Democracy and the Legal System, and Create a Fine Social Environment for Maintaining Stability

The third session of the seventh National People's Congress [NPC] and the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress have both given prominence to emphasizing stability as an overriding matter of prime

importance. Last year, the Standing Committee implemented the guidelines of maintaining stability in politics, the economy, and society; and strengthened legislation and supervision over social order and over nationalities, overseas, and religious affairs.

Dealing severe blows to crimes is an important measure to maintaining social order and stability. In late June last year, members of the internal affairs and judicial committee under the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress went to Jinxi City to investigate the situation in dealing severe blows to crimes. The 17th Standing Committee meeting listened to and examined the provincial government's "report on the province's public security work and social order situation," and then offered many suggestions, criticisms, and opinions. [passage omitted]

Constructing clean politics and keeping in close touch with the masses are also an important measure to maintain stability. At the 20th Standing Committee meeting held in January this year, the Standing Committee listened to and examined the provincial government's "report on correcting unhealthy trends of trades and stopping wanton collections of fees, fines, and apportionments," and the "report on the province's situation in peasants' burdens and on opinions concerning economic rectification." [passage omitted]

Doing administrative work according to law, and gradually orienting the management of various undertakings of the province to the orbit of the legal system are the objective demand to stabilize the current situation and develop the economy. Thus far, nine cities and a number of counties (cities) in the province have launched the activity of doing administrative work according to law, on the basis of making the legal education universal, thus accumulating many good experiences. [passage omitted]

Our's is a province with relatively more nationalities, comparatively profound religious foundation, and relatively more returned Overseas Chinese. Thus, strengthening national unity, improving religious management, and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese is of great significance in mobilizing the initiative of all fields and in safeguarding social stability. The 15th Standing Committee meeting listened to the provincial government's "report on the situation in building Beizhen, Qingyuan, Benxi, and Huanren Counties as well as the Kuandian Man Nationality Autonomous County," and investigated and examined the implementation of the "law on the regional national autonomy," thus promoting the nationalities work. [passage omitted]

2. Implement the Principle of Economic Rectification and In-depth Reform, and Promote the Sustained, Steady, and Coordinated Development of the National Economy

Over the past year, the Standing Committee has conducted many investigations and studies of the issue with

regard to improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reform, and developing the economy; has listened to pertinent reports on many occasions; has strengthened its supervision over government work; and has positively supported the government to adopt measures for overcoming difficulties, thus promoting the development of the economy.

The Standing Committee has done a great deal of work to strengthen agriculture, thus accelerating the development of agriculture. [passage omitted]

Early last year, in order to implement the guidelines of the notice of the provincial party committee with regard to conducting the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and reducing expenditures, the Standing Committee organized forces on many occasions to conduct special investigations and studies of industrial production, of existing problems, and of ways to overcome difficulties. The Standing Committee also held talks with pertinent departments on these issues. [passage omitted]

To implement the principle of concentrating efforts on building Liaodong Peninsula, set forth by the provincial seventh party congress, the 18th meeting of the Standing Committee listened to and examined the provincial government's "Report on the Province's Situation in Opening Up to the Outside World." In August and September last year, the Standing Committee organized some members to go to Dalian to conduct an investigation on the issue of opening up the province to the outside world. [passage omitted]

To promote economic rectification and in-depth reform, the Standing Committee has emphatically inspected the situation in implementing pertinent laws, rules, and regulations. [passage omitted]

3. Promote the Further Development of Scientific, Educational, Cultural, and Public Health Undertakings

The Standing Committee has given priority to promoting scientific and technological progress and to supervising the government to conscientiously implement the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee in 1988 with regard to "relying on scientific and technological progress to invigorate Liaoning's economy." In mid-May last year, the chairman, vice-chairmen, and some members of the Standing Committee listened to the special report made by the provincial scientific and technological commission on implementing the resolution of invigorating Liaoning through science and technology; and some members and deputies were organized to go to Shenyang, Dalian, Fuxin, Chaoyang, Fushun, and Yingkou to conduct inspections and investigations of the work of invigorating Liaoning through science and technology. [passage omitted]

Education is the foundation of our country's economic development strategy. In October last year, the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee, as

well as the Provincial Education Commission, commonly organized three groups and sent these groups to Dalian, Anshan, and Tieling to inspect the situation in implementing the "Law on Compulsory Education." [passage omitted]

To implement the arrangements of the party Central Committee on eliminating pornography and the six vices, right after the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee organized and sent inspection groups to Dalian, Shenyang, and Anshan, as well as some provincial-run publishing and printing houses and some bookstores and schools, to inspect the situation in implementing the "Liaoning Province's Regulations on Management of Books, Newspapers, and Periodicals." [passage omitted]

Over the past several years, medical organs in the province have been imperfect, medical personnel has been insufficient, and the sanitation and epidemic prevention work has been increasingly weak. Difficulty in seeing doctors has become a big complaint of the vast number of peasants, and a problem which is crying for an urgent solution. To help solve this problem, the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee under the Standing Committee conducted a general inspection on the medicare work in the countryside of the province, together with the provincial public health department. [passage omitted]

4. Carry Forward Socialist Democracy, and Strengthen the Building of Organizations at the Grass-roots Level

Carrying forward socialist democracy, and consolidating and strengthening the building of political power and the mass autonomous organizations at the grass-roots level, constitute an important measure for building socialist democratic politics. The end-of-term elections of the province's people's congresses at the county and township levels were completed in a satisfactory manner in April of last year as a result of persisting in the principle of carrying forward democracy and handling affairs in strict accordance with laws, under the high attention of party committees and people's congress Standing Committees at all levels, and under the guidance of the actually strengthening leadership. The 15th meeting of the Standing Committee, held in May of last year, listened to and examined the summing-up report made by the Standing Committee's leading group for the end-of-term election of deputies to the People's Congresses at the county and township levels. Through this election, we elected county and township-level people's deputies who are relatively more competent in discussing political affairs and who represent more fields and more people; and we elected county and township-level political power leading bodies which are compatible with the requirements of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent. [passage omitted]

5. Give Full Play to the Role of People's Deputies, and Keep in Close Touch With the Masses

In line with the guidelines of the party Central Committee's "Decision on Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the Masses," the Standing Committee has positively cleared and broadened the channels of contacting the masses, and has regarded the work of establishing close ties with deputies and giving full play to the role of deputies as an important measure to implement the decision of the sixth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the provincial party committee's opinions for implementing this decision. [passage omitted] To further systemize the work of establishing close ties with deputies, the Standing Committee has drafted the "Plan On Strengthening the Ties Between the People's Congress Standing Committees and the Deputies," has defined the duties of various organs of the Standing Committee in contacting deputies, and has set forth specific measures to improve the work of contacting deputies, thus making the system of contacting deputies more perfect. [passage omitted]

Over the past year, the Standing Committee has regarded the work of going deep to grass-roots units to conduct investigation and study as an important way to implement the decision of the sixth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and to maintain close ties with the masses. Members, special committees, and office cadres of the Standing Committee have gone deep into grass-roots areas to conduct investigations and studies in line with the reality of the People's Congresses. [passage omitted]

6. Strengthen Self-Construction, and Constantly Improve and Strengthen the Work Regarding Local People's Congresses

Over the past year, the Standing Committee conscientiously organized its members and office cadres to study the guidelines of the sixth and the seventh plenary sessions of the 13th party Central Committee; to study the important speeches made by Comrade Jiang Zemin at the meeting with the participation of party-member responsible comrades who had attended the meeting of the National People's Congress and the meeting of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and speeches made during his inspection tour of Liaoning last October; and to study the guidelines of the plenary session of the provincial party committee. [passage omitted]

The third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress produced through election the Internal Affairs and Judicial Committee; the Financial and Economic Committee; the Rural Economic Committee; the Science, Education, Cultural, and Public Health Committee; and the Nationalities, Overseas, and Foreign Affairs Committee. This is an important measure to strengthen the building of People's Congresses and their Standing Committees. [passage omitted]

Over the past year, the Standing Committee has done a great deal of work and scored some achievements. However, it has not done enough in emphasizing focal points, and its work has not been done in a realistic manner. In formulating laws, it has failed to provide sufficient plans and has failed to link itself with other departments. As a result, some local rules and regulations, which were actually needed and which were able to be formulated, have not been drawn up in a timely manner. In examining law enforcement, the Standing Committee has not done enough in examining the situation of leading organs and leading cadres. Additionally, the Standing Committee has not done enough in summarizing the numerous good experiences created by various localities in building democracy and the legal system, in particular in summarizing and popularizing such an important experience as "administering cities according to laws." Meanwhile, the contacts with deputies and with the masses need to be strengthened further. In this new year, the Standing Committee should further summarize experiences, actually solve a number of problems, and further enhance its work efficiency and work level.

Fellow deputies, the year 1991 is the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan as well as a year to continue the campaign of conducting economic rectification and deepening reform. All the work and activities of the Standing Committee should be geared to the guidelines of the seventh session of the 13th party Central Committee and the third session of the seventh provincial party committee; should be geared to unifying ideas, enhancing spirit and vigor, and overcoming difficulties; and should be geared to successfully fulfilling the magnificent goals of the next decade and of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period as well as various tasks of this year. During this new year, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, should follow the resolutions adopted by this session, should continue to perform the various functions and duties entrusted by the constitution and various laws under the guidance of the party's basic line, should further strengthen the building of socialist democracy and the legal system by

centering on economic construction, and should strive to play the role of the state power organs in the political life of the state.

First, the Standing Committee should profoundly study the documents of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee as well as the constitution, laws, and socialist theory; and the Standing Committee should correctly understand the current situation, should unify ideas, and should define the goals of fighting. [passage omitted]

Second, the Standing Committee should positively promote the unfolding of economic rectification, reform, and opening-up, and should promote the steady development of the provincial economy. [passage omitted]

Third, the Standing Committee should continue to strengthen the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, and should safeguard stability in politics, the economy, and society. [passage omitted]

Fourth, the Standing Committee should conscientiously promote the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

Fifth, the Standing Committee should go deep into grass-roots areas, should improve its style of work, and should establish close ties with people's deputies and the vast number of the masses. [passage omitted]

Fellow deputies, in this new year, in the course of profoundly summarizing the work and experiences gained by local People's Congress Standing Committees over the past 10 years, we should further perfect the work functions of the Standing Committee and its various special committees; should strengthen the overall work, coordination, and organization of local legislation; should strengthen the contacts with People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities and counties (districts); and should work hard to make due contributions to fulfilling the magnificent goals set forth by the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, to fulfilling the province's outlines on the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, to successfully accomplishing the 1991 National Economic Plan, and to persisting in and perfecting the system of People's Congress!

Premier Hao Backs Election Process Changes

OW1105063391 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] On an amendment to the procedures for election of public office bearers, Premier Hao Po-tsun on 7 May gave a clear indication that a system allowing students of military colleges to cast votes outside their electoral constituencies must be included in the amendment for implementation during the second national general election at the end of the year. The one vote system will be implemented for representatives proposed by political parties and other contesting representatives throughout the nation. The average number of votes received by each political party and their average elected rate will be used as a standard for allocation of seats.

The executive yuan held a breakfast reporting session yesterday. Premier Hao Po-tsun requested heads of relevant ministries and committees to report on the implementation of policies to understand major policies promoted by each ministry and committee. After listening to the report on the amendment to the procedures for election of public office bearers formulated by the Interior Ministry and preliminarily approved by the Executive Yuan, Premier Hao summed up the opinions of the ministry and committee heads attending the meeting and indicated his thoughts on this important matter.

DPP To Participate in National Assembly Election

OW1505044191 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] The Third Session of the Fourth National Congress of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] closed yesterday in a sensitive, tense atmosphere filled with factional conflict. The congress approved empowering the Central Executive Committee to work out a method for the nomination of candidates for the election of the second National Assembly. This is equivalent to announcing that the DPP will not boycott the election.

The discussion of the resolution on supporting the Taiwan Independence League's return to Taiwan triggered off heated debates between the DPP's two major factions. The resolution was passed in the end through ingenious maneuvering, however. On the one hand, the congress expressed support for the league's return to Taiwan. On the other, it asked the league to publicly announce, before its return that it has abandoned its line of revolution by force. This has special political meaning.

The congress was held in the morning at Kaoshiung's County Government Hall in Fengshan City. All congress participants rose and observed one minute's silence for (Fu Zheng), a founding member of the DPP. In the speech that followed, Huang Hsin-chieh, chairman of the DPP, pointed out: The election at the end of the year will be a national referendum by Taiwan's 20 million people on constitutional reform. Chang Chin-hung, secretary

general of the DPP, also spoke, saying that the DPP would make appropriate preparations for the National Assembly elections at the end of the year.

DPP Continues Legislative Yuan Boycott

OW1005214991 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] After several heated debates by its members on 7 April, the caucus of the Democratic Progress Party [DPP] in the Legislative Yuan decided by a vote of 13 to 5 through roll call to oppose revising the articles of a resolution that contains four conditions and to uphold the original resolution on boycotting Legislative Yuan meetings. Meanwhile, it also decided to take all necessary measures to make the call raised by the caucus sound louder in the Legislative Yuan and authorize leaders of the caucus to discuss relevant issues with the Kuomintang [KMT].

The five members of the Legislative Yuan who advocate revising the articles of the resolution and returning to the Legislative Yuan to attend meetings were Cheng Yu-chen, chief convener of the caucus; Lin Cheng-chieh, deputy convener of the caucus; Lu Hsiu-i, female secretary general; Hsieh Chang-ting; and Yu Cheng-hsien. Although the caucus has seen differences of opinion at ordinary times, it seldom employs the method of settling a dispute by a vote through roll call. It set a precedent of employing such a method during a discussion to expel Legislator Chu Kao-cheng from the caucus last year. During the meeting, Lin Cheng-chieh advocated taking a flexible attitude to return to the Legislative Yuan and maintained it would be more advantageous for the caucus to adopt the method of guerrilla warfare. Hsieh Chang-ting repeatedly explained that the caucus should adopt a parallel approach of making appeals in the parliament and on the streets at the same time and use the Legislative Yuan as its microphone to improve the results of battle. Meanwhile, he expressed that in many cases the difference of one or two ballots only may change the entire situation in parliamentary voting and that it does not necessarily mean a party with minority seats in the parliament will not have any space at all for the activity of participating in government and political affairs.

Reports on Student Protests in Taipei Continue

Release of 'Activists' Demanded

BK1205112291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0957 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Taipei, May 12 (AFP)—About 60 university students and professors scuffled with police here Sunday before being expelled from a square near the presidential building for staging a protest against the detention of four activists on sedition charges.

Some 200 policemen forcibly dragged the screaming and struggling protesters from the Chiang Kai-Shek Memorial

Hall Plaza near the presidential building after the students and professors ignored police warnings to disperse.

The plaza—the site of an unprecedented two-week student protest on the eve of presidential elections in March 1990—was then sealed off.

A scuffle broke out hours earlier when police grabbed banners reading "political persecution" and "abrogate sedition laws" from the protesters. No serious injuries or arrests were reported.

The students and professors had eluded police attention and sneaked into the plaza—which is now off-limits to protesters after it was repeatedly vandalized by demonstrators—in small groups, where they staged a sit-in, unfurled protest banners, delivered anti-government speeches, and chanted slogans.

They demanded the immediate release of four alleged members of the Japan-based Association for an Independent Taiwan who were taken into court custody Thursday.

The group is outlawed by the Kuomintang (KMT), which views itself as China's government and considers calls for independence seditious. The KMT fled here and set up a government-in-exile in 1949 after losing a civil war to the communists on the Chinese mainland.

The Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau has recommended to the prosecutor that the four, including a graduate student of history at the national Tsing Hua University, be indicted on sedition charges, which carry a mandatory death sentence.

The arrests sent shudders through the island and would further strain delicate relations between the KMT and the opposition, political analysts said.

"The KMT is currying favor with Beijing at the risk of radicalizing Pro-independence members of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP)," National Taiwan University law professor Lee Hong-hsi said.

"The four were merely exercising their freedom of speech.... It is a far cry from sedition.... Fear and insecurity, however, will envelope Taiwan," Mr. Lee said.

Beijing has repeatedly accused Taipei of tolerating calls for independence, which is regarded as an anathema by both governments.

The outlawed group was founded in 1967 by 71-year-old Taiwan dissident Shih Chao-hui, better known as Shih Ming, who is wanted by the authorities here since absconding to Japan in 1952 after a plot to overthrow the government and assassinate then president Chiang Kai-shek was foiled.

Mr. Shih, who joined the Chinese Communists and fought the invading Japanese Army on the mainland in the 1940's, now runs a restaurant in Tokyo.

Traffic Control To Continue

OW1505003091 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Following protests by professors and students at the Chung-cheng [Chiang Kai-shek] Memorial Hall yesterday [12 May], there are still some 50 students staging a sit-in on campus at the College of Medicine of the National Taiwan University this morning. Police are continuing to enforce traffic control on the roads near the Chung-cheng Memorial Hall. The Chengchung Police Subbureau indicated that there are still about 50 students inside the campus of the College of Medicine. They are staging a sit-in there and there is no other activity. On the other hand, the Traffic Brigade indicated that, due to safety considerations, traffic control will remain in place on the roads near the memorial hall, including the section of Chungshan South Road between Chingfu Gate and Aikuo West Road and eastern sections of Kungyuan Road and Kuiyang Street. Listeners who are driving please be aware of the situation.

DPP Initiates Move for New Constitution

HK0305022391 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 May 91 p 8

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam in Taipei]

[Text] Taiwan's opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) has offered its most direct challenge to the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) by initiating a movement to draft a new constitution.

While stopping short of an outright declaration of independence, the new constitution would sever links between the island and the mainland by stating that Taiwan's primary goal is to build a democratic and prosperous society, not unification.

"We are putting the case directly to the people," said DPP secretary-general and spokesman Mr. Chang Chun-hong, adding that the party had launched a civic education campaign on the need to draft a "for Taiwan only" constitution.

"The Republic of China Constitution was drafted in 1947 for the whole of China," he said.

"It is no longer relevant. A new constitution that addresses the needs of Taiwan's 21 million population needs to take its place".

Until early June, key DPP politicians and liberal scholars will tour the island giving speeches on the new constitution.

A draft of the charter will be ready by the end of June after a bipartisan constitution conference.

At a special session late last month, the National Assembly—whose main role is to elect the president and make constitutional amendments—abrogated the temporary provisions of the constitution and passed 10 constitutional amendments.

KMT leaders, including President Mr Li Teng-hui, however, have indicated that the 1947 constitution will only be amended—not replaced by a new one.

Island-wide elections will be held in late December for a new National Assembly. Since neither the KMT nor the DPP is expected to get three-quarters of the seats—which are needed for constitutional amendments—no drastic changes are likely.

"The severe constraints on constitutional changes mean only one thing, the KMT's determination to retain its monopoly on power," Mr Chang said.

"President Li has said constitutional reform is not a revolution. Yet reform which is too little, too late is a sure-fire way of engendering a revolution."

"The 1947 charter is the garment of a long-diseased person which has been foisted upon an energetic youth," said DPP legislator Ms Yeh Chu-lan.

Since the middle of last month, Ms Yeh and her colleagues have boycotted the Legislative Yuan to protest against alleged attempts by senior officials of the Yuan to sideline the small DPP caucus.

She said the DPP would concentrate on mobilising "people power" to draft a new constitution.

Mr. Chang said the new constitution would steer clear of issues like "independence" and unification, which could not be solved in the short term.

But it would focus on ways to promote democracy in Taiwan, especially the direct election of the president by universal suffrage.

SEF Chairman Pledges Defense of Political System

OW1305111191 Taipei CNA in English 0828 GMT
13 May 91

[Text] Taipei, May 13 (CNA)—Safeguarding Taiwan's security and the current political, economic and social systems should be given top priority even though the Government of the Republic of China [ROC] is proceeding with concrete moves to improve relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, a local civic leader said yesterday.

Chen Chang-ven, secretary general of the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), made the remarks in a lecture at a local TV station. SEF was recently founded to handle rising cross-straits civilian disputes.

Though the ROC Government has taken the initiative to improve ties between the two sides, the Chinese Communists still stubbornly stick to their policy, Chen said.

Chen was referring to the remarks of Mainland China's Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, who again proposed the "One Country, Two Systems" formula for China's reunification last week in response to the Republic of China's ending the state of war between the two sides.

"We can hardly accept the formula because it treats the Republic of China as a local government," Chen said.

Chen said he had made it clear to the Chinese Communist officials he contacted on SEF's historic trip to Peking April 28 that it is an undeniably fact the two sides have been ruled under different systems for more than four decades.

He said he did not judge the relative superiority of the two systems but recommended that two sides engage in a peaceful competition and then give the people on both sides to choose freely between the two systems.

In related news, Chen is planning his second mainland visit as SEF secretary general for late May or early June.

During his trip to the mainland, Chen will raise such issues as pirating boats and Taiwan investments in mainland coastal economic zones.

Mainland Service Industry Involvement Discouraged

OW1605102491 Taipei CNA in English 0830 GMT
16 May 91

[Text] Taipei, May 16 (CNA)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs has decided in principle to discourage six service industries from making investments in mainland China or entering into cooperation with those businesses there.

The six industries are banking, insurance, transportation, warehousing, educational training, and medical services. Those not included in the list will be able to conduct business with mainland China as long as they do it through a third area. Currently, Taiwan manufacturers are allowed to invest indirectly in the mainland China for the production of more than 3,000 items.

The ministry said it based its decision on guidelines stipulated in the proposed laws and regulations governing civilian relations across the Taiwan Straits.

Whether the policy will be changed or not will depend on mainland China's responses, a ministry official said.

Banking and insurance industries are discouraged to invest in mainland China to prevent capital outflow, the official explained, and the government's current policy of no direct transportation links with the mainland makes transportation and warehouse investments in the mainland impossible. The ministry also discourages educational and medical service investments in the mainland because outflow of such resources may affect the quality of life in Taiwan.

Hong Kong

Reports on Airport Issue, Talks Continue

Delegation Head Promoted

HK1505033991 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 15 May 91 p 3

[By S.Y. Yue]

[Text] The head of the Chinese delegation for the Sino-British airport talks, Chen Zuoer, was quietly promoted just before the talks resume on Saturday.

Mr. Chen, who was the deputy department head of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office during the previous airport talks which adjourned on April 13, was described by the CHINA NEWS SERVICE yesterday as department head.

Fellow member, Wang Fangchao, was described as the head, rather than deputy head, of the second department of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

Other members on the Chinese team include Xu Ze, deputy head of the second department, Chen Rongchun, director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the local XINHUA News Agency and Chen Ruoyu, first secretary of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The UK delegation leader, Andrew Burns, flies into Hong Kong today with the deputy head of the Hong Kong Department of the Foreign Office, Nigel Cox.

Three senior Hong Kong officials will be in the UK delegation, the Financial Secretary-designate, Hamish Macleod, political adviser William Ehrman and deputy Secretary for Works, Rafael Hui.

The talks will take place from May 18 to 22 in Beijing.

Construction tycoon Gordon Wu will unveil his alternative proposal on May 25.

PRC 'Acquiescence' Sought

HK1605062891 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 May 91, pp 1, 6

[By Richard Vines]

[Text] The Governor, Sir David Wilson, said yesterday that while Hong Kong badly needed the proposed new airport, opposition from Beijing would kill private-sector participation and bring the project to a halt.

Sir David returned to Hong Kong yesterday after cutting short an overseas tour ahead of talks on the plan, which are scheduled to open in Beijing on Saturday.

While in Australia, Sir David on three separate occasions mentioned the need for China's "acquiescence".

Explaining his use of the word, Sir David told the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST yesterday in an interview on his flight from Sydney: "In order for the private sector to participate in a way which will make it economic for Hong Kong, one wants to know that China is not against it."

"And you can phrase this 'not against it' in a variety of ways. You can pitch it at a number of levels: 'China thinks it is a tremendous idea', 'they think it is a good idea', that 'they go along with it'."

"You can phrase it in different ways, and it is not for me to try to say exactly what the Chinese Government should say about it, and how they should express their view on it."

"All I am trying to get across is the view that in the present situation, opposition to the airport project from China kills the idea of private participation, and therefore makes it not a practical economic proposition to go head with it," Sir David said.

At a news conference on his arrival at Kai Tak airport, Sir David refused to be drawn on Hong Kong's detailed plans for the talks.

Asked about possible concessions Hong Kong might make, he said: "It is a very odd question if I might say so.

"What we are trying to do is to reach an agreement between the two sides. We are trying to identify what the concerns are on the two sides and work out a sensible solution."

"On our side, we want to meet Chinese concerns where we can but we also need to have arrangements which are practical, which enable us to carry out a project and enable us to retain our ability and our authority to carry out a project of this sort and the general administration of the territory."

He added: "What we are looking for is trying to identify where the problem areas are, where we can meet those concerns. The exact details of how that can be done must, I believe, be left to the negotiating team rather than played out in public before they can even sit down round a table and discuss it."

Sir David said he had postponed the New Zealand leg of his overseas tour so he could talk to his negotiating team ahead of the talks.

"And then I want to be here while those discussions are going on in Beijing in case there are any particular points that they want to refer back to Hong Kong," he said.

Speaking during the flight, Sir David said that he felt the trip had been a success, and that his talks with political leaders, businessmen and the media had helped to raise Hong Kong's profile in Australia.

Expenditures Revealed

HK1605062691 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 16 May 91 p 1

[By Christine McGee and Bill Ko]

[Text] More than \$600 million had been spent on the new airport and related projects since the decision was made to build it in October 1989, Financial Secretary Sir Piers Jacobs told Legislative Councillors yesterday.

Replying to the first question of the day from legislator Kingsley Sit Hoyin, Sir Piers said \$619.6 million had been outlaid on the Ports and Airport Development Strategy in the 18 months to March 31, 1991.

Sir Piers promised the Government would produce a more detailed progress report "as soon as possible."

On April 24 this year the Government tabled a short paper on the airport project after legislator Pang Chun-hoi requested a progress report.

Sir Piers said yesterday the administration had agreed to present a more detailed report to the council "at least twice a year".

"The report will be submitted to members as soon as possible," Sir Piers said.

The Governor, Sir David Wilson, said yesterday the British team would try to meet Chinese concerns in the new round of airport talks as long as the Government's authority was not affected.

Speaking at Kai Tak on his return from Australia, Sir David said it was the right time for both sides to resolve outstanding problems and reach an agreement.

He refused to speculate on the outcome of the talks.

"On our side, we want to meet Chinese concerns where we can. But we also need to have arrangements which enable us to retain our ability and authority to carry out the project and the general administration of the territory," he said.

Sir David side-stepped questions on whether meeting Chinese concerns would mean making further concessions.

The Governor will meet British team leader Andrew Burns before the team heads for Beijing tomorrow.

Mr. Burns, the Foreign Office's assistant undersecretary for Asia, arrived in the territory yesterday with the deputy head of the Hong Kong Department, Nigel Cox.

Mr. Burns was optimistic about the talks starting on Saturday.

He said the new round of talks would cover consultation on issues straddling 1997.

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK1605105791 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 16 May 91 p 2

[Editorial: "New Airport Issue and Hong Kong Government Effective Administration"]

[Text] The Sino-British talks over Hong Kong's new airport project are scheduled to be resumed. While in Australia for a visit, Governor Sir David Wilson said that he hoped the talks would lead to a satisfactory agreement so the airport project would be launched and the Hong Kong government would continue to administer the territory effectively. In fact, he said, this is just what the Chinese government hoped for.

The Chinese side has been consistently positive about the construction of a new airport and has hoped that the new airport would be built as soon as possible to meet the demands of economic development in Hong Kong and to enable Hong Kong to maintain its position as an international financial and trade center. As early as the 1980's, the Chinese government expressed hope to the Hong Kong government on many occasions that the latter would make up its mind to have the new airport built. When the Hong Kong government felt it necessary to enlist China's support in building the new airport, the Chinese government sent a specialist sub-group to Hong Kong for investigations and talks, at the invitation of the Hong Kong government. The recent talks over the new airport were adjourned at the suggestion of the British side. Since then the Chinese side has kept the door open and repeatedly hoped in public that the talks would be resumed. All this indicates the Chinese side has been positive and sincere about the new airport project.

However, one thing we should not evade is that the airport will not be completed until after 1997, when Hong Kong will become the PRC's special administrative region (SAR). According to the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong, British rule over Hong Kong will end on 30 June, 1997. The British side has no right to do anything for the SAR government. The Chinese government must take up any issue that straddles 1997, that is related to the smooth hand-over of the sovereignty, or for which the future SAR government will be held responsible, while the British side should hold consultations with the Chinese side about all these affairs, too. Such a practice accords with the spirit of the joint declaration. That the Chinese side has kept to this principled position does not run against the necessity for the Hong Kong government to maintain effective rule during the pre-1997 transitional period. Only when the Chinese side is consulted and gives its cooperation and support on issues that span 1997, can the Hong Kong government remain an efficient and authoritative government. The new airport issue has highlighted this argument.

Why should the airport issue come to such a pass as we have found it at present? The British side is basically to blame. At first they did not want the Chinese side to have a hand in the airport plan put forward by the Hong Kong government. Even when they asked the Chinese side to

announce its support for the plan, they failed to hold frank and sincere consultations with the Chinese side and give their cooperation. Given this, it was impossible for the Chinese side to voice its support, while the construction of a new airport, a project spanning 1997, would be out of the question without the Chinese side's support and cooperation. Evidently, without this, the Hong Kong government would be unlikely to enjoy efficiency and authoritativeness on the airport problem. All this shows that separating Sino-British consultations and cooperation from the maintenance of the Hong Kong government's effective rule or setting the former against the latter would not only hinder the construction of the new airport, but would also cause harm to the Hong Kong government's effective administration.

The Chinese side has repeatedly hoped that the Hong Kong government would remain an authoritative and efficient government. Because this is where Hong Kong's existing stability and prosperity lie. It is for this reason that the Chinese side has had no intention of interfering with the Hong Kong government's day-to-day administration prior to 1997. It has never done so, which has been born out by facts; and it will never do so, which will be proved by future facts. Such charges as "interference ahead of 1997," "seeking joint control," and "seeking a veto" are groundless.

The scheduled resumption of the Sino-British talks over the airport project attracts widespread attention. We believe that so long as the two sides make allowance for each other and adopt a cooperative attitude, they will find a construction program that is cost-efficient, can benefit Hong Kong, and will not entail a heavy burden for Hong Kong. With this done, not only would the airport project go ahead without a hitch, but the Hong Kong government would also draw substantial support from it to maintain its effective administration.

Commentary Urges Controlling 'Stagflation'

HK1605054991 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0732 GMT 9 May 91

[Commentary by Yu Cheng (6735 2052): "Stagflation in Hong Kong's Economy Should Not Be Overlooked"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong's economy has fallen into stagflation recently. If the Hong Kong Government fails to handle the matter seriously and get inflation under control, it will produce a negative effect on the development of people's livelihood and commercial activities.

Viewed superficially, Hong Kong's gross output value has increased by only 2.3 percent and 2.4 percent respectively over the past two years. This moderate growth is obviously inferior to that of neighboring competitors. This is actually

the result of a high inflation rate. In fact, the annual rate of Hong Kong's A consumer price index over the past two years has approached or slightly exceeded double digits. Even if the factor of inflation is deducted, the actual economic growth still falls short of requirements.

If Hong Kong had put its inflation in 1989 and 1990 under control and adjusted the annual rate of the A consumer price index to around 3 to 5 percent, which is the level of the mid-1980's, it is believed that there would be a considerable growth in the overall economy. If the growth in the A consumer price index was calculated at 5 percent, the annual growth of Hong Kong gross output value in 1989 and 1990 would have reached 7.5 to 8 percent. The impact of inflation on economic growth is thus clear.

Instead of easing somewhat, it is rather worrisome that Hong Kong's inflation has further aggravated this year. In March, the annual growth of the A consumer price index rose to 12.9 percent, the highest over the past decade, bringing the average growth in the first quarter to 11.9 percent. It is far from the actual reality for the Hong Kong Government to estimate the growth in this year's A consumer price index at 9.5 percent.

As inflation has been more serious than expected and there is no indication of an easing, it will relatively hinder Hong Kong's economic performance. Hong Kong's overall economy has recently developed in a steady manner in a favorable direction, better than the neighboring competitors. In foreign trade, there is a moderate growth in Hong Kong's exports and transit trade has maintained a considerable growth, stimulating demand for import of capital and raw materials. This predicts a favorable turn in international economy and trade.

Nevertheless, high inflation has produced a negative effect in many aspects, including: First, Hong Kong's interest rate is more or less equivalent to negative, and the banks dare not cut interest rates to stimulate the economy; second, commercial firms cannot benefit from their profits made after deducting price hikes; and third, the increase in laborers' wages cannot offset inflation and their living standards are declining. Economic stagflation has seriously affected society and people's livelihood and concealed actual economic performance.

Focused on curbing government expenses, Europe and the United States paid great attention to checking inflation a year or two ago. Because of the huge expenses by the public departments, the Hong Kong Government will have to increase taxes and charges, exerting further pressure on Hong Kong's inflation. If the Hong Kong Government can bring public expenses under control, it will be conducive to checking inflation and extricating the economy from stagflation.

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